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Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday 8.30 P.M.				
15th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
22nd „	ARCADIA	6803	HIMALAYA	6896
29th „	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th „	CALEDONIA	7538		
19th „	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903		
17th „	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Ports Said.

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13th „	EGYPT	7912		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th „	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th „	MANTUA	11000		
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DOUMERA	4,696	Beyer	1st Oct. „
SYDNEY	4,119	X	29th Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
IBERA	5,539	Schmitz	24th Dec „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiennet	21st Jan. 1909.

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IBERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct, „

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FUSHIMI MARU	..	K. Sato	19th Aug	29th Aug.
KAMAKURA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
SADO MARU	..	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
TOSARI MARU	..	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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LINGA	2,171	Fri. 14th Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

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12th August, 1908.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	5,896	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badesich	1st October 1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4992	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badesich	1st Dec. 1908

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AUSTRIA	7583	G. Raicich	24th August 1908.

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ANCHOR LINE.

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OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	5,194	5th Sept „
CIROASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th „ „
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	6,105	11th Oct „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th „ „
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25	24 3	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	8 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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PRESSED STEEL

FISHING & SHOOTING

BOATS.

The celebrated "Get There" and "Bustle" Duck Boats, and "Buckeye" Hunting and Fishing Boats.

PRICES FROM

Rs. 130 to Rs. 175.

Colored Illustrated Sheet with Prices and all Particulars on Application.

INSPECTION INVITED.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1908.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or after THURSDAY, the 20th August, 1908, an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 12 1-2 per Share (of Rs. 250 paid up), will be paid to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 6th August, 1908.

Dividend Warrants will be given on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at "Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. CO., LD.

"BELLA VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1908.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, 27th August, 1908, at 6-30 P.M.

H. W. WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.

25TH JULY, 1908.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE—THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of August, 1908, at 5 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1908.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1909, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st July to 13th August, 1908, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 17TH JULY, 1908.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c. Apply—

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CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

are guaranteed to be without blemish.

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MOTOR TYRES & TUBES

of every description in stock.

For prices, etc apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
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Cheapest Dealers in

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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing
MONDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
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BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
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VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form:—THE ROOKERY,
UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.

A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS:—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO.'S CIGARS

have reached the acme of perfection.

The Cream of the English Society esteems our Ganesha Planters.

Customers are cordially invited at

OUR NEW DEPOT,
THE APOLLO HOTEL BUILDING,
No. 5A, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM—Touring and town Cars, Phaeton, Landaulette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,800. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 33-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AVAILABLE from 1st September—A COOL FLAT, Apollo Bunder, comprising large Drawing and Dining Rooms, and 3 large Bedrooms with Bathrooms attached. Rent moderate. Apply early Box No, 1512, care of the "Bombay Gazette"

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A BAY WALER COB GELDING, 14 hands, animal quiet and sound, open to trial.—Apply—VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR, 22 Carnac Road.

GENERAL COMPETITION—4 Prizes. Total Rs. 55. Send M. O. for Rs. 2-4 for one one-inch Sparling Patent Lock and Stamp for conditions of competition to G.C., care of LESSEE, Sparling's Patents, Aligarh, U. P

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Grasscut and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee," A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6, Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India shewing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

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KULU APPLES and PEARS of the GARH ESTATE, Proprietor Col. RENNICK. 6lbs. baskets of either at Rs. 2-8 per V.-P. P.; half maund loads in cases delivered on rail, Simla, Rs. 14-8. APPLE TEA or EDEN CIDER at Rs. 1-8 per lb., postage extra.

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MATRIMONIAL.—A young PARSEE GENTLEMAN, of a respectable family, desires to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady with a view to matrimony. Correspondence, strictly confidential. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1339, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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Messrs. O. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to let or sale.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON GOURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay	matra).	Saigon.
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Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GERIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF REDYJAMAICA.

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get **N.B.** the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus **WILKINSON'S** are upon every GENUINE bottle.

Thomas Wilkinson

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The **OLIVER Typewriter**

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

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W. H. THORNS & Co.,
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

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Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY;	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR **CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**

and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST." By Gratien Geary. Re. 1, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BABY IN AGONY FOR SIX MONTHS

Torturing Eczema Covered Head, Face, Neck, and Arms—Parents were in Despair, Fearing His Death or Lifelong Suffering—Condition was Pitiful—Baffled Treatment.

CURED IN THREE DAYS BY CUTICURA OINTMENT

"My little son's eczema started when he was seven weeks old, his head, face, shoulders, neck, and arms suddenly becoming red and rough, just the way one's hands turn if one dabbles in water a great deal. A doctor saw it was eczema, and did his best for six months, without avail. The child's condition went from bad to worse, the affected parts becoming one solid sore. He was a pitiable sight, crying nearly all the time and quite exhausting himself in his efforts to allay his torturing skin by rubbing and scratching. We were almost despairing, thinking it meant either death or lifelong suffering, but Cuticura Ointment was at last applied, and within a few hours Mrs. Cooper said she noticed a change for the better. After three days' treatment it was quite apparent that a complete cure had been effected. In a week his skin was perfectly clear. Really, I should never have believed it if I had not seen it myself. This was two years ago and my child has never had the slightest return of any skin irritation, and is now the perfect picture of health. I cannot too strongly express my gratitude for what the wonderful Cuticura has done for us. I am only too pleased to show the child to any one who calls to verify this marvellous cure. William Cooper, 246, Murchison Rd., Leyton, London, N. E., July 4, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Rash, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED 2 CLERKS, Eurasians or Portuguese. Salaries Rs. 50—5—75, and Rs. 30—3—45. They must produce certificates of having passed the University or Departmental School Final, or full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce. Should be able to Typewrite. Applications in their own handwriting to be addressed to

THE PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE,
St. George's Hospital,
Bombay.

TO BE LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-trade, Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, moveable and immoveable properties, etc.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

MEN,—Lord K—— says "I have used many SAFETY RAZORS but none have given the satisfaction and feeling of a perfect shave as the "Gem Junior."

"The Gem Junior" Safety Razor Outfit, with seven Razor steel blades, complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

'HE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own nose, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Managers.
Telephone No. 838.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI HUBINBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

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Monthly	" 2 6	" 2 0

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Adv

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain A. J. Cole will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 75 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's, steamer Pasha 3,839 tons, Captain H. Elliot will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Newshera 1,961 tons Captain H. Moodie arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein &c. with a general cargo and Mr Kelly and 2 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday and Tuesday, 10th and 11th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 12.

Arcadia.....3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen ..... W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba.....1607 Chappel.....Busreh 17-8 M M & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosa & Co
Calcutta .....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
Firooz.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Gird.....750 Andeasin .....F F Campbell & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Hatamel...2584 Peters.....W & A G & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Lindall .....K N & Co
Kirtley Bank.... 2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirley.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham &Co
Kt. Templar .....460 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Loodiana.....2124 Ross.....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowrul Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nowshera....1961 Moodie .....M M & Co
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Okhla.....3436 Reddock...Rangoon ...14-8...M M & Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'ins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore .3736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ....2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley ...Calcutta M M & Co
Spring burn...3175 Crosth-Craite.....W & A G & Co
Shah Nawaz....2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Virawa.....2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Vadala.....2164 Fenvre .....M M & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Xima ..... 143 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B H ndoo...	3156	Gr ves...Hull...	22-8	Finlay Muir & Co	
G & R Merton Hall.	2777	Pr wse	Newport	28-8	K N & Co
D&E Devanha.	4785	Hide.	Shanghai...	18 8	...P & O Co
H Naderi...	1168	Gray...	Busreh	16-8	B & P S N Co
L Mahanadi..	547	Ahmed .Repairing.			N F Bo S N Co Ld
M Alavi....	2324	Hill	Joddah....	4-9	B & P S N Co
N Warturm	3127	Fdumall	Hamburg	25-8	W & A G & Co
O Ahmadi...	1540	Hughes	R.S. Ports...	20-8	B & P S N Co
P Umumbi	2188	Miller M'borough		24-8	W & A G & Co
Offside L					
Sabarmati.	524	Mahomed...Repairing			N F Bo S N Co Ld
H W V D					
Linga	953	Rothwell	K'chi	14-8	M M & Co
M W D D					
Sofala	3436	Bobb.....	Calcutta...	16-8	M M & Co
Satrunji.....	547	Hoosein...	K'chi...	14-8	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester 3562 Findlay, A'wp 25-8 K N & Co
2 Massilia 3250 Thomson L'pool 19-8 W & A G & Co
3 S Rubattino .2681 Mancini..Genoa 15-8 F R S N Co
4 Capri. 2718. Pedone Shanghai..17-8. F & R S N Co
6 Chupra... 3954 Henderson Antwerp 12-8 M M & Co
7 Ras Issa 2442 Parett Hull 25-8 W & A Graham & Co
8 Totomi Maru. 2464 Winekler. Kobe. 17-8 N Y Kaisha
10&11 City of Paris 5909 Campbell L'pool 15-8 K N & Co
12 Persia ...4198 Haughton...London...15-8 P & O Co
15 Waroonga....1609 Bamber Busreh ...24-8 M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Nowabera s.....	Moodie.....	Moulmein July 22

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer Pasha, Elliot, for Karachi.
" Dumra, Cole, for Persian Gulf, &c.

Steamer Arcadia, for Aden, began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Gordon, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Graham, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macfarlane, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Maclachlan, arrived at London on the morning of the 11th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Matiana, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Austria, from Trieste left Aden on the morning of the 11th instant and is due here on the morning of the 18th instant.

The Floria and Rubattino, S. N. Co's. s. s. Ischia from Hongkong left on the 11th instant for Singapore and Bombay.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Yeboshi Maru, arrived at Hongkong on the 10th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
26	Kintail	Calcutta
Aug.		
7	Lawoe	Colombo
7	Overdale	Calcutta
8	Clan Macfadyen	Galle
9	Norfolk	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS AUGUST 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—192 cwts castor oil, G. M. Mahomedally and Co; 70 bales wool, T. Chimandas; 55 bales cotton waste, W. Wolf and Sons; 168 cwts cottonseed, Nensey Peerbhoy.

City of Paris s—2,120 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Becher; 3 bales silk waste, K. Nixon and Co; 300 cwts turmeric, 100 cwts dillseed, J. Luckmidas; 4,000 cwts mowraseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—90 bales skins and hides, W. and A. Graham and Co; 2 bales skins, H. Hamed and Co; 7 cwts dragoon's blood, 2 cwts aloes, A. H. Mawjee and Co; 2 bales carpets, G. P. Stavridas and Co; 2 bales carpets, S. J. Tellery; 29 bales skins, Kahn and Kahn; 17 bales skins, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 57 cwts turmeric, T. Canjee; 3 cwts fishmaws, K. N. Meanee and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 260 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros; 17 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR HULL.

Rass Issa s—6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Paris s—2,000 cwts castorseed, N. Laloobhoy; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 3,900 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, A. Khimji; 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 204 cwts gum, P. Jaithabhoy.

City of Manchester s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Shroder Smidt and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—2,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton 361 bales cottonwaste, and 18 bales hemp, Khimji Vishram and Co; 55 bales cotton Bamjie and Co.

Chupra s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 56 bales cottonfly N Peerbhoy; 2,000 cwts castorseed N Laloobhoy.

Ras Issa s—60 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Umzumbi s—101 cwts gum, J Nurbheram.

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—20 cwts beeswax S N S Ginwalla and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—165 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co; 100 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri; 15 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

City of Paris s—100 cwts turmeric, 205 cwts tamarind, Nusserwanjee Brothers and Co; 200 bales cotton, 1,900 cwts castorseed, 340 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 61 cwts sharkfins, 106 cwts dryfish, K N Meanee and Co; 250 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji; 500 bales cotton, G Tijpal and Co; 62 cwts, sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Totomi Maru s—500 bales cotton, G Tijpal and Co; 700 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—450 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 225 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; 18 cases gold stones, C J Karanjia

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—700 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 775 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Totomi Maru s—300 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; 4 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—300 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 20 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th August.

313.—Detail for the week ending 15th instant:—

Thursday 13th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 14th inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

314.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 6454 Vol. G. Lafrenais "F" Company.
No. 6455 Vol. L. F. Furtado, "C" Company.

315.—Signalling.—Volunteers of all ranks wishing to go through a course of Army Signalling are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant by the 20th instant. If sufficient members register, a course of instruction will be started early.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th August.

There will be drill in the Town Hall for Recruits this evening at 6 p. m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

Mr. David Kydd having joined is posted to "B" Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.

TIME IS MONEY

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THEREBY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundations of success. A man with a defective memory cannot succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot, of 40 Pills: V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

AJMERE.

DEATH.

HUDDLESTON—August 7, at Ajmere, Robert Charles Trevor Huddleston, Traffic Manager, R. M. Railway, aged 39 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MILNER—August 8, at Belmont, Coonoor, the wife of Major A. E. Milner, R.A.M.C., of a daughter.

OSMASTON—August 7, at Stanley Hall, Naini Tal, the wife of B. B. Osmaston, Forest Service, of a daughter.

TUCKER—July 14, at Ziarat, Baluchistan, the wife of Captain T. H. St. George Tucker, Political Department, of a daughter.

WHITEWAY—August 6, at Shillong, the wife of S. E. A. Whiteway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—August 6, at Oak Grove, Jbaripani, U. P., Alice, the beloved wife of A. Chapman, Esq, for over 20 years Head-Mistress of the E. I. R. Oak Grove School's.

STABLES—July 23, at Drum Darragh, Forres, N.B. Margaret Alicia, widow, of the late W. A. Stables, of Cawdor, Nairnshire, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart., of Northfield.

WHITE—August 5, in Sassoon Hospital, C. R. White, P. W. Inspector, S. M. Ry., Bellary, in his 50th year.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 8m.; High water, 0-20a.; Low water, 5-36m., 6-29a.

Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, 8 Forbes Street, 5 p.m.

Football, the Harwood League matches.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug 19th, Last Quarter, 2h, 55·5m, a, m.; Aug. 26th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.; Aug. 12th, in Perigee, 3h. a. m.; Aug. 26th, Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, August 14.—P. and O. steamer "Oceana," with English mails of 31st July, due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-25m., 1-1a. Low water, 6-24m., 7-13a.

Saturday, August 15.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway. "B" Team vs. R. I. L. I. Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-13m., 1-42a.; Low water, 7-11m., 7-56a.

Sunday August 16.—9th Sunday, after Trinity. Cricket: Parsi Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Parsi Gymkhana Ground. Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 2-2m., 2-24a. Low water, 7-57m., 8-40a.

Monday, August 17.—Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 3-45 p. m. Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 3-15 p. m. Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji S. and W. Mills Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 2-54m., 3-8a. Low water; 8-43m., 9-27a.

Tuesday, August 18.—Hindu Gokal Ashtami holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 3-52m., 3-55a.; Low water, 9-36m., 10-20a.

Wednesday, August 19.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona, home. "B" Team vs. Customs, away. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 4m.; High water, 5-2m., 4-48a. Low water, 10-53m.; 11-24a.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding, when some business was transacted.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—Govind Babaji (11), a Hindu boy, was collecting cocoannts which were being offered to the sea at Stone Bunder, on the Cocoanut day, when he went beyond his depth and was drowned.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July was 1,895, daily average 61, total of new admissions 755, Parsis 379, Hindus 298 and other castes 78; the number of children vaccinated was 81.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—At a meeting of the above Company, held yesterday, Mr. N. N. Wadia presiding, all the resolutions for increasing the capital of the Company from 12 lakhs to 18 lakhs were unanimously confirmed and carried.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During July the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,612. Among them the number of new admission was 360; classified as stated below:—Men 110, women 110, children 140. The average daily attendance was 52.

ALLEGED DESERTION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Butterfield charged Private Herbert Wilken of the Gloucestershire Regiment, stationed at Fort Lahore, with deserting. The accused arrived yesterday morning in Bombay from Lahore and was arrested at Girgaum Road. The accused was ordered to be handed over to the Military authorities.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

March.....	The Rustic Bridge.....	Harris
Overture.....	French Comedy	Keler Bela
Valse	Vomrheinzrdonan ...	Strauss
Reminiscences of Scotland	.....	Godfrey
Serenade	La Paloma.....	Yaradier
Galop	..... Von Hans zu Hass...	Faust

SANITARY DEPOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—There is such a cry constantly raised for the retaining of the section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway beyond the Grant Road Station on grounds æsthetical by some, that in this their strong sense of the æsthetics they seem entirely to forget the absolute convenience and necessity of a large mass of the people. Well, I am very much surprised at their silence at this juncture when the two important bodies in charge of the City's welfare viz., the Corporation and the Improvement Trust are about to take a step, which to me seems not only unæsthetic but bad. Well, to such lovers of the æsthetic I now present an æsthetic poser, in fact I give them a timely warning lest a thing unæsthetic may not become an accomplished fact and a cry for rectifying mistakes may not be raised when it is a day too late. The Bombay Improvement Trust have constructed a very fine trunk road from Chowpaty to the very heart of the native town and an extremely fine bridge has been also constructed at Chowpaty in connection with this new road. There is an old bridge in close proximity of this newly constructed bridge, called the French Bridge, and the meeting of these two bridges leaves between them a triangular space of open ground of which the apex is the junction of the two bridges and the base a portion of the offending section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. This new road and bridge will be as much used by the humbler section of Bombay's population as by the elite of Bombay. Could anything be more unæsthetic than to have a "Pail depot" in the triangular space between the two bridges, referred to above, and a "Metal Depot" on the top of it? The very idea of it!!! These new street schemes were undertakon to open the native town to the healthy influence of the westerly seabreeze This proposed Pail Depot is to be at the very entrance, of one of such roads and is to be in a very exposed position. For a major portion of the year the winds will be always blowing in a direction such as, if through any mishap, and whatever precautions and measures be adopted in the construction of the proposed Depot (I shall omit the word Pail as it seems to disgust me in connection with this proposal) there are more chances of bad smells arising than not, to waft away so to say, to the very centre of the town bad smells and offensive gases and thus defeat the very object of these street schemes, viz, that of carrying healthy sea-breezes to the heart of the City. The poor Koli women of Chowpaty holding their morning and evening fish bazars from times immemorial on the Chowpaty foreshore were driven out of their birthrights, well, on account of what, fish smells of fresh fish. Now, instead, we shall have not only more offensive smells but emanation of gases which will be a positive danger to the health of the locality. There are many persons I know of whom the Hindu Burning Ground on the Queen's Road seems to be offensive, though screened off by lofty walls, and it is possible that it is really so. To these and to a still greater portion of Bombay folk there will be now added another source of irritation by the placing of the Depot on the site proposed. Well, I have tried my best to lay before tha public my ideas on the subject and as I am aware that I am no good hand at writing English I invite such of those lovers of æsthetics of Bombay, skilled in the use of the pen, to let the public have their view of the question. I think a warning to the City Fathers will not be inopportune at this juncture when a Select Committee of theirs is to meet soon to select a Pail Depot or something more worthy of the site. Let them not commit themselves in selecting lest their successors will have to suffer for their ill-advised step.—Yours, etc.,

M. W. B.

THE CORPORATION AND EXPANSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's leader you have been pleased to begin with: "Whenever the Municipal Election approaches there is invariably a large number of citizens struggling one against another for the honour of being chosen as representatives of the public on the Corporation. They make as many promises as to what they are prepared to do for us and tell us we may rely on them for the faithful fulfilment of those promises."

These words referring to the representatives of the public might read as if the Corporation was a body of the representatives only, and might lead away your readers to carry that wrong impression. I fail to see the justice of singling out the representatives of the public, when Government's, the Justices', and the Chamber of Commerce' nominees make up on the Corporation as large a number as that of the representatives. It is hardly fair to tack the opprobrium on to the neck of the representatives as if they alone composed the Corporation. It need scarcely be said that the Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the letter of Government on the subject of the development of Bombay has not yet made its report, without which the Corporation could now hardly move. Even on this Committee, there are quite half the number of members who are Government's and Justice's nominees. Why could you not have asked, Sir, why these are quiet and inactive, powerful and influential as they are? What is Mr. Harrison doing? He, having got his resolution passed in the Corporation that three members of a Committee might ask for calling a meeting of it, might have, along with any two other requisitioned that meetings of this Committee be called. But I do not think he has ever done it.

I for one beg to be allowed to deny and take exception to the following words in the leader:—"They make as many promises as to what they are prepared to do for us and tell us we may rely on them for the faithful fulfilment of those promises."—Yours, &c.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

[Our remarks apply equally to all Councillors, for all sit on the Corporation to protect the interests of the public, no matter by whom they are elected.—ED. *B.G.*]

A COMMITTEE is about to be appointed to consider the working of petroleum companies and oil fields in Burma, more particularly in the country known as the Twingon reserves, where certain difficulties have arisen. The Committee will assemble in Rangoon early in September and will consist of Sir T. Holland, Director of the Geological Survey, Mr. Cholmeley, Commissioner, Burma Service, Mr. E. A. Molony, United Provinces Civil Service, and Captain A. Sandeman, Burma Commission.

THE striking feature of the Annual Report on the Salt Department, Bengal, for the financial year 1907-08, is the continued increase both in the quantity of salt imported into Bengal by sea during the year and also in imports of Madras salt by land into Orissa. It is calculated that the quantity of salt that passed into consumption amounted to 8,281,716 maunds, as against 7,894,200 maunds in the previous year. The cheapening of licit salt in consequence of the reduction of the duty has led to a decrease in offences under the Salt laws.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

The depression in the North of the Bay, which developed, without moving any appreciable distance, has caused the Monsoon to give nearly general rain on the North Madras Coast, Orissa, East Dacca and the East Central Provinces.

An important feature, however, in the weather, to-day, is the extension of rain over Upper Sind and greater part of the Punjab, South of the North-West Frontier Province, the rainfall being heavy in the last.

There has also been nearly general rain in Burma and the United Provinces, excepting the North-Eastern Districts, Rajaputana, Central India and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam and Gujarat.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Tavoy and Bhamo, three inches; Toungoo and Akyab, two inches. Monyma and Mandalay, half an inch; Dehra Dun, three-quarters of an inch; Mainpuri, Simla and Multan, one and half inches; Lahore, two inches; Dera Ismail Khan, three inches; Sambhar one inch; Ajmer, half an inch; Chanda, two inches; Hanumakonda, one and a half inches.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the greater part of the country; humidity is normal or in excess, and in Rajputana the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province temperature is in defect.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Gujarat and on the North Madras Coast and isolated falls elsewhere.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 12th August was 29·75 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	56·09	52·58	52·10	40 23
Wednesday, 12th August.	0·56	0·40	0·36	0·22
Total.....	56·65	52 98	52·46	40·45
Up to same date last year...	80·21	34·47	35·36	37·61

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 12.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1906. In. cts.	Corpdg Total 1907. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·55	50·74	30·17	79·1

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday the 12th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore records 2·35 inches of rain, Multan 1·30 inches and Delhi 0·30 inch. Skies are heavily clouded to the south-east but are only moderately so over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air has increased in the area of rainfall where it is now in excess while elsewhere it has decreased and is now normal. Day temperature is normal in the east, in excess in the South-West Punjab and in moderate to large defect over the remaining area, the deficiency amounting to 17° at Lahore; night temperature is low at Multan and normal at the other stations. Winds are northerly to south-easterly.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Mainpuri has had 1·57 inches, Allahabad 0·23 inch and Jhansi 0·30 inch. Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are north-easterly at Allahabad and Agra, southerly at Mainpuri and south-westerly at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in Rajputana and Upper Sind; Jaipur has had 0·30 inch, Ajmer 1·43 inches, Kotah 0·63 inch and Jacobabad 0·27 inch. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air has increased and is now in excess everywhere. Temperature has fallen and is during the day lower than usual in Rajputana but normal elsewhere; at night it is equal to the average except at Kotah where a deficiency of 6° is reported. Jacobabad has a calm and winds are south-easterly to westerly over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in West Central India and local elsewhere, the largest amounts being Neemuch 0·70 inch, Deesa 0·48 inch and Veraval 0·52 inch. Skies are heavily overcast in West Central India, North Gujarat and Cutch, but are moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the northern districts of West Central India and of Gujarat, but is normal elsewhere; the minimum is generally normal. Winds are westerly to south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen, the only amount of importance being 1·85 inches at Canada. Cloud has decreased in the western districts and is now only moderate there, but elsewhere skies remain heavily overcast. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been widespread; Bombay has received 0·22 inch, Ratnagiri 0·69 inch, Mormugao 0·37 inch and Karwar 0·59 inch. Skies continue heavily clouded at Mormugao, but elsewhere cloud has decreased and is now only moderate. Usual humidity and temperature conditions prevail. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen in Hyderabad, the chief amount being 0·62 inch at Nizamabad. In the Deccan, Belgaum has had 0·11 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Hyderabad. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

General Remarks.—The area of relatively low pressure is still shown over Rajputana and the northern districts of West Central India. Rainfall in the neighbourhood has again been general, though lighter.

Heavy falls are reported from a few stations in the Punjab, due to the advance northwards of the usual heat depression. General rain has fallen on the West Coast.

Nearly general rain is probable in Malabar and Rajputana, local rain in the Konkan, the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat. A few falls are likely in the Deccan and Kathiawar.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (11th)	96·6	84·6	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (11th)	85·8	77·1	...	...
Multan.....	106·3	78·0	1·30	5·65
Rawalpindi	81·9	73·6	...	28·07
Lahore	89·9	75·2	2·35	21·33
Sirsa.....	93·3	76·6	0·09	16·39
Ambala	89·5	77·0	...	11·54
Delhi	89·2	79·7	0·30	27·89
Agra.....	89·5	78·5	0·09	22·70
Mainpuri.....	91·3	?	1·57	16·55
Jhansi	86·5	76·0	0·30	17·54
Cawnpore	90·9	87·0	0·01	13·98
Allahabad	90·6	77·0	0·23	18·64
Jacobabad	107·6	79·8	0·27	2·40
Karachi	85·0	80·0	...	5·17
Ajmer	83·4	73·7	1·43	?
Jaipur	87·2	75·6	0·30	17·64
Kotah	83·0	74·6	0·63	30·62
Bhuj.....	86·1	76·0	0·02	8·83
Dwarka	85·8	78·2	0·03	10·54
Veraval	80·7	77·3	0·52	18·96
Rajkot	86·9	74·7	...	15·00
Bhavnagar Park.....	88·0	75·5	...	19·49
Surat	85·6	76·6	0·02	37·93
Ahmedabad.....	84·6	71·7	0·12	23·06
Deesa	82·3	72·9	0·48	31·01
Neemuch.....	77·0	71·7	0·70	18·89
Indore	82·1	70·6	0·14	20·28
Jubbulpore	86·0	75·3	0·10	34·94
Saugor	82·1	72·5	0·16	22·58
Hoshangabad	85·1	73·4	0·08	22·64
Khandwa.....	86·2	74·6	...	13·45
Akola	87·7	73·1	0·03	22·04
Amraoti	88·8	72·8	0·06	19·82
Nagpur.....	85·6	75·1	0·16	?
Chanda	84·5	72·5	1·85	41·70
Raipur	84·2	73·2	0·29	29·51
Bombay	84·1	76·4	0·22	40 45
Ratnagiri.....	83·3	74·9	0·69	62·51
Mormugao	84·0	73·7	0·37	94·09
Karwar	82·3	...	0·59	118·67
Malegaon.....	86·4	71·1	0·02	8·90
Ahmednagar	86·4	70·5	...	6·39
Poona	81·5	68·8	0·02	9·70
Sholapur	86·8	70·9	...	7·91
Bijapur	82·2	70·2	...	3·91
Belgaum	76·6	66·1	0·16	48·45
Aurangabad.....	85·2	67·7	...	11·52
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·9	73·2	0·62	27·51
Hyderabad	79·3	70·7	0·14	13·63
Mangalore	82·7	73·4	0·63	123·60
Calicut.....	82·8	75·1	0·37	84·15
Cochin	84·7	75·8	0·55	62·89
Colombo

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

TEA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE "PIONEER."—Shareholders and planters connected with Indian tea concerns will read with mixed feelings the report of the debate in the House of Commons on the 14th July. All sorts and conditions of politicians joined in the discussion, but the Government were firm in their determination to maintain the tea-duty at 5d. per pound and an obedient majority supported them in overwhelming strength. It was a Labour member, Mr. Snowden, from the manufacturing town of Blackburn, who moved a reduction in the duty from 5d. to 3rd., in the interests of the free breakfast table. His main contention was that such taxation on the necessities of life pressed very hardly upon the poor. Thus a man with an income of £1 per week paid in indirect taxation, at present, the equivalent to an income-tax of 2s. 8d. in the pound, and the duty on tea in particular was excessively high. No other English-speaking nation taxed tea at all. He appealed to the Opposition to support him against the Government; for as 90 per cent. of the tea imported came from India and Ceylon, the acceptance of his proposal would benefit those who lived under the same flag as dwellers in England. Mr. Snowden told the Government frankly that the cause of tariff reform was making headway in the country and warned them that hereafter they might have difficulty in opposing a tax on manufactured articles if they continued to levy duties upon such articles as tea and sugar. Mr. Hobhouse had a cut-and-dried reply ready: the loss of 2d. in the pound on the tea-duty would turn the Chancellor of Exchequer's estimated surplus of £245,000 into a deficit of two millions. He professed sympathy, of course, but did not hold out the least hope of any reduction in the tax. Mr. Austen Chamberlain with the memory of the high duty levied on tea by the Unionist Government during the Boer War, was handicapped in the debate, but he drifted naturally into expounding the advantages of a preferential tax, which would help the tea industry in various parts of the Empire. As a confirmed believer in the advantages of indirect taxation he could not accept Mr. Snowden's arguments, and he ended by an attack on the Budget generally. Mr. Keir Hardie and others joined in, but in a house of 321 members, only 91 were found to vote in favour of a reductinn of the duty. Even the versatile Mr. Rees ranged himself on the side of Government. There followed the consideration of another amendment proposed by Mr. Fell, Unionist member for Great Yarmouth. He proposed that the tax on tea produced in any country forming part of the Empire should be reduced to 4d. thus giving it a preference of 1d. per pound. He quoted figurers showing how the imports from China had risen from less than six million pounds in 1905 to nineteen millions in 1907, and referred to the efforts now being made to grow tea in Natal and Uganda. His aim was to secure, by discrimination in taxation, benefits for India and our tea-growing Colonies. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, curtly enough, that apart from the question of Colonial preference, the financial reasons against Mr. Fell's proposal were ample to justify the rejection of it. He went on to say that if he felt inclined to levy a special tax as against the foreigner he should not begin with China which treated England very fairly in the matter of trade. The trade between the two countries had doubled since 1885, and he was not going to interfere with it. The discussion languished, though Mr. Austen Chamberlain again spoke. He expressed the apprehension that hereafter the competition of Java might be more serious than that of China, an idea that did not seem to impress the House. In the end only 34 members were found to vote for Mr. Fell's amendment, a proof of how little interest was felt in the proposal for preference. It has thus become evident that there is small prospect of any further alteration in the duty on tea being made so long as the present Government is in power. The reduction of each penny means the loss of over a million sterling in revenue; and with the demands impending over the Exchequer a sacrifice of this kind seems out of the question. The Labour members may continue to call for a free breakfast table, the Opposition may grow eloquent upon the advantages of a preferential tariff, and the Government may express sympathy with the poor consumer, but the tax will remain. The old level of 4d. per pound can scarcely be reached under such conditions, and the Indian tea industry must be prepared to accept the present position. It may be disheartening to see the English market flooded with imports of inferior leaf from China, but these cannot be stopped. There remains the cultivation of the foreign markets and prospects in this direction are much brighter than a few years ago.

MR KEIR HARDIE AND BENGAL.

The "ENGLISHMAN":—The "Bengalees" returns to the charges "apropos" of our remarks in our issue of Saturday and attempts once more to exonerate Mr. Keir Hardie and to inculpate Reuter's correspondent. It admits, however, that the statements attributed to Mr. Keir Hardie by its own correspondent needed no contradiction. Apparently Mr. Hardie is a very unfortunate person. His utterances appear to be incapable of correct report. Thus with reference to his speech during the Commons' debate on the Indian Budget we find the "Times" makes him say:—"Calcutta one morning was astonished to find only by information telegraphed from London that he had been preaching sedition and libelling Anglo-Indian officials. The telegram stated that the native Press ascribed to him statements that the condition of Eastern Bengal was worse than that of Russia and that the atrocities committed by officials would, if they were known, evoke more horror in England than the Turkish atrocities in Armenia. The pressman who sent that cable home was challenged by five brother journalists—all Englishmen and two of them Conservatives—to produce his authority for the statement, but he was unable to do so. The statement, was a pure concoction." The "Daily Telegraph's" report says:—"While in Calcutta during his Indian tour he was astonished one morning to find that he had been preaching sedition in India and maligning and libelling Anglo-Indian officials. The Calcutta Press knew nothing about it, and until the news was telegraphed out from London neither the officials in Calcutta nor the able journalists who conducted the Anglo-Indian Press there were aware of what he had been doing. (Laughter.) The statements attributed to him was to the effect that the condition of Eastern Bangal, was worse than that of Russia, and that the atrocities committed by officials would, if they were known, evoke more horror in England than the Turkish outrages in Armenia. That statement, which was alleged to have been taken from the native Press, was a pure concoction. (Cheers.) The man who circulated the statement had such a reputation for misleading the public at home concerning affairs in India that prior to this incident several of his brother journalists in Calcutta sent a warning note to the editors of newspapers in this country to put them on their guard against statements emanating from him." The "Manchester Guardian" has:—"Mr. Keir Hardie referred to the telegram sent to this country while he was in India in which he was represented as saying that the condition of Eastern Bengal was worse than that of Russia, and that the atrocities committed by officials would, if they were known, evoke more horror than the Turkish outrages in Armenia. The statement attributed to him was a pure concoction." The "Morning Leader" apparently does not think the matter worth mentioning. It is thus clear that Mr. Hardie did not specify what he "did" say, and it may therefore be true, as the "Bengalee" asserts that the account of his speech in that paper was a correct one. In any case his joining in the attack on Reuter of the notorious seven shows very poor judgment considering all that has happened since that misleading letter went Home. We must, however, do him the justice to say that he does not appear to have been guilty of the confusion of dates over that letter which would be involved in the assertion that the letter defended him. It appears to be only five journalists who undertook his defence. We presume he now refers to the accounts of the interview with him which appeared in our contemporaries! We are, however, entitled to assume from Mr. Hardie's disclaimer that he desires no longer to be quoted as an authority for the libel against British administration implied in the use of the phrases "Russian methods" and "Armenian atrocities."

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF AFGHANISTAN.

The "MADRAS MAIL":—For many years after they first appeared, less was known in regard to the stamps of Afghanistan than in regard to those of any other country in the world. The inaccessibility of the country to foreigners, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining regular supplies, forced the prices of many of the earlier stamps to extremely high figures, with the result that Afghan stamps have never been popular with the great body of stamp collectors. At the same time they possess something of that fascination which often attends the unknown and their almost grotesque crudity has possibly contributed to their attractiveness. Stamps were first issued by Sher Ali in 1871, and annual issues appeared till his deposition, after the second Afghan War in 1878. These earlier stamps, which are of circular design with a lion's head in the centre, an allusion to the name of the Amir (Sher), were roughly lithographed in small sheets, on which all the stamps differed slightly in minor details. With the accession of Abdul Rahman in 1880, a new circular series, with the design limited to inscriptions, was formed from a single metal die for each value, to be succeeded in 1892, by die printed or lithographed oblong stamps which continued to be used during the reign of the present Amir. Finally, the present Amir, Habibullah, after his visit to India last year, issued a set of engraved rectangular stamps, printed in small sheets, which are now in use.

Sir David Masson, of Lahore, well known for his former work on the stamps of Kashmir, is the owner of a magnificent collection of Afghan stamps, and has made a special study of these difficult issues, while his collaborator, Mr. B. Gordon Jones, is also well known in Indian philatelic circles. Their book comprises a general introduction—mainly historical—a detailed account of the various issues, and a reference list, but its special feature lies in the twenty-four photographic plates, representing all the known varieties. Only a collector can realise the amount of patient research which the preparation of such plates involves. The Sher Ali issues are shown in complete sheets (either entire or reconstructed) and with these before him the collector can determine the position on the plate of any stamp he may possess, and, what is of greater importance, should be able to decide whether it is genuine, or one of the numerous forgeries which exist. The absence of any reference to the literature of the subject is, in our opinion, a defect, and the general collector would have welcomed more frequent allusion to the relative rarity of the different stamps, and other particulars regarding them. Nowadays, there is a tendency for philatelic works to become too "scientific," and the writers frequently forget that the majority of their readers are not likely to be advanced specialists. The thanks of stamp collectors are once more due to the Philatelic Society of India, under whose auspices the present book is published, and to the printers, Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., whose work is admirable. In explanation of the apparently high price of the book it may be pointed out that elaborately illustrated works, the circulation of which is necessarily limited, cannot be produced at a low figure.

A BRISTLING BUDGET.

The "PIONEER."—With alarmus and plots in Morocco, Indo-China and West Africa, a Canadian Commercial deadlock, a Budget characterised as "financial anarchy," the rival claims of State and company to the "Chemin de fer do l'Ouest," a Lotteries Bill, a revised Income-tax, police-work at Haiti, the ethics of capital punishment, and Labour asserting itself, not without noise, in the capital, M. Clemenceau and his colleagues in Paris may well envy the attributes of hundred-handed Briareus. It will still be some time before a letter posted to "the Sultan of Morocco" ceases to find its way back to the writer with the legend "Insufficiently addressed," before the "apaches," now freed from the mental terrors of the scaffold, cease battering their fellows, and before the figures of the Supplementary Estimates find universal favour in the Chamber. But public interest in the marches and counter-marches of Abdul Aziz and Mulai Hafid has long since given place to "ennui," while barricades and street fighting are too familiar to any middle-aged Parisian to be taken very seriously. It is the latest news from Tonkin, Cochin-China and Annam which is "l'affaire du moment" to the more mature element in "cercle" and "cafe," and the topic would certainly seem to be one which justifies all gesticulation expended upon it. It is no easy task for France to divide her attention between the ferments on either side of the northern frontier, to circumvent the obstructions of Hsi-Liang in Yunnan, and to keep an eye on the potions concocted by scientific professers at Sept Pagodes. The close connection between the movements in South China and Annam is attested by the recent discovery of a Chinese revolutionary paper printed in Paris, of which many copies have been seized in Indo-China. There would certainly seem to be everything to be said for the general "entente" between the French and Chinese Governments, recently advocated by M. J. L. de Lanessan in the "Siecle," since the Chinese rebels in Yunnan have been attacking the French frontier guards and the Chinese irregular troops without distinction of persons. It is therefore satisfactory to find that a categorical denial has been given in the "Temps" to the rumour recently prevalent at Home that the French Government had withdrawn the demand for the removal of the Viceroy of Yunnan, and that the French Minister at Peking had permitted the conclusion of the Franco-Chinese inquiry. Apart from any question of French interests in the Tongking-Yunnan railway, it is certain that it will be a bad day for the Manchu dynasty when the representations of Hsi-Liang are allowed to prevail over the better sense of the Chinese authorities.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE POPPY OF COMMERCE IN ENGLAND.

The opium poppy is grown in England at Poppleton-on-Ouse, near York; at Haxey, in Lincolnshire; and a few other places: I have seen it looking happy in well-arranged poppy gardens in both counties, being much admired by passers-by Though the seed of "Papaver somniferum," as this large white-flowering species is called, is not usually sold at the florists' shops, where drawerfuls of Shirley and Mikado poppy seeds are kept, anybody in this country is at liberty to grow as much as he likes of it without let or hindrance. The three or four Poppleton growers, like those of Haxey, save their own seed from year to year, being of opinion that no strain as good as theirs is to be obtained nearer than Persia or Bengal. Although a native of a warmer climate than ours, the plant is hardy, and, individually, can do with a foot or two of room. A single capsule yields from ten thousand to fifteen thousand seeds, so that six of them, properly ripe and matured, will sow the better part of an acre. Although, except under certain circumstances, we could not have had "The Confessions of an Opium Eater" from De Quincey's pen, "Christabel" and "The Ancient Mariner" from Coleridge's, and "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," minus John Jasper, from Dickens's, I must confess that when the home-grown poppy has gone to seed, either ripe or unripe there is a real pleasure in lying outdoors and absorbing spoonful after spoonful of it. Opium, we should remember, is, primarily, a stimulant; moreover, it possesses, like coca, a remarkable power of sustaining the human strength, enabling many men, such as the Tartars and the Harkaras (native postmen of India) to undergo great fatigue and privation. We talk of the goodness of plants running to seed, so the seeds of the opium poppy should possess some of that plant's virtues; and I say "virtues" advisedly, for not even the rankest weed in its proper place can have a vice, its real uses in the scheme of natural economy being always ascertainable. It is interesting to find pigeons, linnets, goldfinches, mice, and meadow-voles as eager to get these poppy seeds as the Heathen Chinee is to get British India opium. I have seen these songsters come and peck holes near the base of the ripened capsules, when out pour the dry seeds as through a funnel. Mice often bite off the heads to secure the seeds. These are dangerous little beginnings of bad habits that all innocent birdies, mousies, and other beasties should be warned against by their preceptors; for even if the potency of the plant is not always in its seed, the seed is really a herb or a drug in embryo, and there is no telling how far an acquired taste will carry one.

There is something extraordinary about the spectacle of opium poppies covering whole acres in England without fear of prohibition. The farmers could not grow them by stealth, for poppies proclaim themselves by their narcotic smell being borne long distances on the air, as also by the glare of their big blossoms, which belong to the meretricious type of beauty, or, as gardeners prefer to call them, "messy." In the case of "Papaver somniferum," the huge blooms are pure silken white, and in this country they appear early in July, crowning stalkes adorned with silver-green leaves. Having been previously thinned out to one foot apart, the plants attain a height of over four feet. The world's opium supply comes chiefly from Turkey, Persia, Egypt, and Bengal, where these poppies are to be seen covering great tracts of country, and differing only in their size, vigour, or quality of opium yielded as the soil and climatic conditions suit. It may be that the first seeds came to England from British India, where the plant has been cultivated as a profitable branch of agriculture on behalf of the opium traffic since an early date in the history of the East India Company. The industry flourishes to-day in the Patna, Malwa, and Benares districts, being almost restricted thereto by the Government. Here may be seen in January masses of big white blossoms such as cover a few acres in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire in July; and during India's sunny February the capsules or poppy-heads are ready to cut when nearly full grown, but still green and unripe. Labourers traverse the fields on hot afternoons armed with knives of a particular shape, with which they nick each poppy head. From this incision oozes a milky white juice, which soon stiffens into a sticky brown past by exposure to the sun and air. Without any further chemistry, this is pure, rich, soluble opium, the Greek word for opium, "opos," signifying "vegetable juice." Every morning the labourers go round the fields to scrape off this paste with a spatula, and fill their jars with it. Later, it is made up into half-pound balls, and packed ready for shipment to China, millions of whose people use it in moderation, when its effects appear to be no more baneful than tobacco and alcoholised drinks as used in Europe and America. Here opium is used for making laudanum and paregoric, laudanum being simply a tincture of opium, prepared by dissolving the latter in dilute alcohol, and paregoric a mixture of opium, camphor, alcohol honey, and some other things. It may be added that the monopoly of the Indian Government yields a revenue annually of about two and a half millions sterling.

No British Government official keeps a suspicious eye on the North Country crops of poppy, which never leave the fields until they have passed the opium, laudanum, and paregoric stage. Thus, it goes a stage beyond the Oriental and Indian crops, yeilding absolutely nothing but the "Pap. alb." (white poppy) of the druggists' labelled drawers and a bag or two of fertile seeds for the next year's crops. Early in August the capsules resemble drumsticks of a pale green hue, with dull silver bloom, measuring often a foot in circumference; and, as a yellowish stain spreads over them, they are said to be ripe to harvest. Amongst four growers at Poppleton-on-Ouse disputes sometimes arise as to who has got the biggest specimens, and although there are about fifty thousand plants to the acre, only about threequarters of them are cut, the remaining fourth being always undersized. Masters and men then go wading through the crop, slashing off the heavy capsules with jack-knives, and allowing about twelve to fourteen inches of stalk. Raw opium, in the form of a creamy sap, soon covers the harvesters' hands, arms, faces, and aprons, which are likewise smeared with millions of black fly, in this case a harmless pest. Persons who suffer from any form of hypnosis should keep away from these fields but others who suffer from insomnia might to advantage assist at the harvest. In sultry weather the odour of opium haunts the neighbourhood for long; it clings to the men's clothes for weeks afterwards. The poppy-heads are done up into bundles of about thirty-five each, fastened with sheaf bands, and balanced for drying in the barns on long lines stretching from wall to wall. In three weeks' time, when they come down to be decapitated, they are so hard that, as one farmer observed to me, "Yo' can't bruzz 'em in wi' yor fists, sir." For heads of average size, 8s. a thousand is paid by a firm of manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists in York, whence they are distributed throughout the country. From 8s. per thousand at the rate of about 1 1-2d. for fifteen, when they leave the grower and drier, it is interesting to watch how the price of poppy-heads mounts up before they reach the house-holder, who will pay 1d. or 1½d. each. The liquor in which one has been simmered is widely known to be most benefial as a fomentation for inflammation of any part of the human body.

(Harwood Brierley in the "Pall Mall Gazette.")

IMPRESSIONS OF HENRY IRVING.

It is a real pleasure to read this small volume of reminiscences by Mr. Walter Herries Pollock, friend of Sir Henry Irving for many years. Indeed, not only was the author of these "Impressions" a close personal friend of the great actor's, but he belongs to a family of his friends. As Mr. H. B. Irving says in the few words with which he prefaces the book: "In writing about Henry Irving, Mr. Pollock stands in no need of introduction. He was himself a very dear and valued friend of my father; his mother, Lady Pollock, was one of the first to encourage, by the warmth and sincerity of her admiration, the hopes and aspirations of the young actor, who in his earlier years was ever a welcome guest at Sir Frederick Pollock's house." The author, it is further pointed out, knew Irving first "at that critical time when he had just set his foot on the ladder of fame"; he got to know him intimately, and remained in the close circle of his friends up to the end. It was in Tennyson's "Becket" that the actor was appearing when the tragic close came, and apropos of that performance Mr. Pollock tells us that when the play was first produced the actor "was sympathetically and generously enthusiastic over Tennyson's work, and, referring to the beautiful lines beginning, 'There was a little fair-hair'd Norman maid'—a speech he always delivered as one rapt in it—he expressed a strong doubt if there was anything in Shakespeare to be preferred to it." The writer goes on to say that he was about to protest when a light meaning touch on his arm made him pause, and, turning, he faced one of Irving's "most trusted and confidential marshals," who said, "Don't. Of course, I understand your impulse, but you don't know how he feels about it." The protest was left unuttered, and later Mr. Pollock had reason to feel glad that it was so.

As regards "Becket," I have said before that the play and the part had a strange influencee over Irving. It was not to me, but to my wife, that he once said that no dramatic poetry and no character had ever so influenced him. And when asked if this excluded older and greater names, he reiterated his faith. "You know," my wife said, "that people talk of your having 'made' the play." His reply was emphatic. "No, no," he said, "the play made me. It charged my whole view of life."

Mr. Pollock lays stress upon "the magnetic personality" of Irving, and tells how it was this which impressed him upon their first meeting on the eve of the production of "The Bells," when the actor "was full of hope, and it was clear that he was devoted, heart, soul, and intellect to the venture; but it was equally clear that he did not allow hope and a strong personal conviction to override reason, and that if disappointment came he would be prepared, though very loath, to meet it. But if the speaker did not feel an absolute certainty as to the future result of the new venture, he assuredly inspired his listeners with that certainty." From "The Bells" to "Becket" Mr. Pollock follows, in his impressionistic fashion, the story of Irving's career, gives us terse and pointed criticism of successive impersonations, and many anecdotes throwing light on the character of the actor and his whole-souled devotion to his profession. We have heard much talk for and against an endowed theatre, and on the subject it is of interest to read the following:—

Presently he said, "You were speaking just now of the very right desire for an endowed theatre, and of the schemes for it which people, who have the thing at heart, from time to time propose. Well, there is, now, one such theatre in London; but I say now advisedly." For a moment I paused to catch his meaning—and he went on—"The Lyceum is an endowed theatre. I make a great deal of money by these tours in the provinces, in America, might, perhaps, make as much or more in Australia some day. What becomes of it all? You know how much or how little goes in personal expenses. Where do the big sums go? Into the Lyceum Theatre, into my desire to make it what I doubt if the State will ever make any theatre, a playhouse endowed as the best Continental State theatres are endowed, but naturally, free from their inevitable disadvantages.

That all lovers of the drama and the whole of his profession owed a great debt to Irving for the work which he did, not only as actor, but as manager, as one who worked unremittingly for improving the status of the stage, is generally acknowledged, and such passages as the above will be read with interest and with a sense of regret by those who remember "the two swift succession of heavy blows" that later fell upon the actor. It is for the glimpses it affords of his personality, for the revival of memories of the many parts he played, that most people will read and treasure this unpretentious volume. Besides his many notes on Irving's impersonations of diverse characters—of which he considers his Richard III. perhaps the greatest—Mr. Pollock tells us that the great actor contemplated the role of Falstaff:

One great Shakespearian comedy part, in some sense the greatest, he undoubtedly would have played had occasion served; and it is matter for lasting regret that occasion did not serve. When I was sitting in his dressing-room at the Lyceum one night he pointed to the wall behind me and said, "I think you'll find something new over there." I looked round and preceived an amazingly clever sketch, by whom I cannot recall, of Irving dressed for the part, but with his natural face untouched, and wearing the accustomed pincenez, as Falstaff. "Yes," he went on, as I turned back again, "the make-up is wanting, but you'll be satisfied with that when I play the part." I saw that he was in earnest, and was first surprized, then delighted. I knew well that what he said about the face, was thoroughly well founded and it may here be mentioned that he always made up with a singular swiftness and an unerring certainty as to the effect, which was doubtless, due to study and practice. When I had expressed my pleasure at the news I said, "What about the voice, and so on?" For answer he became for the moment Falstaff himself his face seemed to broaden and develop into the very semblance of the fat knight; and he spoke some of Falstaff's words in a deep, rich voice, with a wondrous unctuousness of tone and expression and as has been mentioned in other cases he called up for a brief minute not only Falstaff himself but with him all the strange company at the Boar's Head.

The fame of a great actor becomes of necessity traditional, and it is well that those who knew Sir Henry Irving should as Mr. Pollock here does help to formulate traditions. As Mr. H. B. Irving puts it, "no man was ever more loved and regarded by a few good and tried friends than my father. It is well that those of them who will should tell us something of Henry Irving."

AN engagement is announced between Richard Henry, son of C H. Tawney, C.I.E., late librarian of the India Office, and Jeanette, only daughter of H. Beveridge, Bengal Civil Service (retired), of Pitfold, Shottermill, Haslemere.

THE engagement is announced of Alastair FitzHugh MacLean, 33rd Punjabis, youngest son of Major-General C. S. MacLean, C.I.E., and Anne Forbes Ogilvy, only daughter of the late Walter Ogilvy (Inshewan), and niece of Mrs. Ogilvy of Clova.

A FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

Everybody who has ever been to Florence, and most people whose friends have visited it, know the blue and white "putti" or plaster figures of swathed babies with which the Della Robbia brothers decorated the front of the "Spedale degl' Innocenti" or Foundling Hospital of Florence.

A visit to the hosptial and to the babies is at once one of the most interesting and saddest sights in the beautiful Tuscan city. Facing the big building just across the sunlit square stands the bronze statue of the proud Duke Ferdinand, original of Browning's duke in the "Statue and the Bust." We mount the grey stone steps and pass into the quadrangle.

There are peasant women studying the printed lists of the children's names hung in the entry.

A porter sends a messenger in search of a cicerone and soon an elderly, kind-faced sister appears, a picturesque figure in her rough blue linen gown and spotless white cap with wide, flapping wings.

At the foot of the staircase is a fine piece of sculpture, Christ bidding the children to His side.

The long polished corridors are spotless, their only furniture quaint, diminutive chairs with representations on their backs of the familiar Della Robbia medallions of the exterior walls. The tiny babies we come to in the first room. As far as comfort and cleanliness are concerned, it might be a luxirious modern, home nursery. Each little creature has its separate swing cot with spotless white wrappings; the only and most important lack being all that any normal human baby needs, its own mother.

Any baby is taken in by the Spedale, the destitute, abandoned, orphaned, illegitimate. No questions are asked, no demand made. The only condition is that the mother or relative resigns the child into the hands of the authorities with no future claim upon it.

The sister lifts a coverlet here and there as we pass through the rooms and lets us look at the little bambino within. Each child is swathed still, just as in Della Robbia days, done up like a little papoose in a snug bundle with feet hidden. Many of the babies here are but a few days old, each lying alone and unwatched in its white cot; some cosily asleep, others awake regarding us with the wise, unquestioning faces which only the old and the very young manage to aquire in regarding this perplexing world. Others are asserting themselves in the way of sturdy children "with no language but a cry," and that a lusty one. We go from cot to cot—here is a wee face with delicately-moulded features of exquisite line, there an olive-skinned little Southerner smiling in his sleep, and trying in vain to suck a diminative thumb which is encased in a white cotton bag to prevent this familiar recreation of babyhood. Beside one cot are two weeping visitors, watching intently a tiny, pitiable face as white as its own pillow.

"Not long to live!" whispers the sister as we go by. She leads us towards the incubator where the very delicate babies are treated by modern methods, in an effort to keep the flickering flame of life alight. There is one baby lying there whose face will haunt the beholder for ever in imagination. We go out with a feeling of hot protest against the modern humanitarianism that seems to put an illogical value upon life, when it guards it thus. The sister, a little shocked at our protesting faces takes us to a corner to inspect the scales with their tiny chains for weighing the children, and others with mattresses for babies too young to sit up. Here the children are weighed regularly to test progress or retrogression.

In another nursery older children are having an afternoon meal. They smile at the sister in greeting. She takes up one and another for a moment, pointing to the little bright disc each wears round its neck for identification.

We notice a bright, pretty child. The Sister looks at its medal. "Illegitimate," she remarks succinctly. The child chuckles and plays with its badge of social stigma, a healthy being, all dimples and laughter. The world is as yet as good a place to him as to any pampered, lawful child. We wonder how long it will remain such.

The elder children are in another wing. Here they lie on rugs on the floor, some playing with their toes in the immortal pastime of their kind, others yelling lustily and rubbing tightly-clenched fists in their streaming eyes in like immortal fashion. Leading from this room is a playroom. A gaily-dressed doll is nailed on the wall high above the reach of eager little hands, pictures and toys are alike tantalisingly guarded. On the ceiling are painted gaudy butterflies in brilliant colours for the restless childish eyes to feast on.

Everything is spotless, well-regulated and managed. The Ospedale is known as one of the oldest and best-managed charities in all Italy: yet one leaves its ancient walls with a feeling of unutterable sadness with a sense of the shadowing tragedy of life on the very threshold of these children's existences. We erose out into the sunlit square and pass into the Duomo piazza with Giotto's marble tower standing up like a many-coloured marble shaft against the deep blueness of the Florentine sky. The piazza is gay with carriages and crowds, with fruit and flower hawkers, colour and life everywhere, swooping pigeons circle in and out from the cathedral walls and pick an untimid way among the people. Here all is brightness and gaiety; but across it, falls, to one beholder, a black shadow, the remembrance of a dying baby's face, of a tiny child struggling back so slowly and hardly from the life whose gates of coming and going are kept by the angels of pain.

"The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge"; the eternal injustice and truth of it seem to press upon us with new force.

Now, when one visitor to Florence sees the blue and white medallions, she will not think so much of their quaint beauty, as of rows of spotless, swathed bundles each bearing its number round its neck, lest it be confounded with some similar bundle when by no possibility could identity be secured again. (E. C. M. D. in the "Pall Mall.")

THE marriage arranged between Mr. Edward Corbould-Warren, lieutenant, Royal Field Art., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Corbould-Warren, of Bracon Lodge, Bracon Ash, Norwich, and Margar Joan, elder daughter of the Rev. Canon Steward, of the Close, Salisbury, and Boyton Rectory, Codford, Wilts, will take place in India in September.

THE marriage arranged between Capt. J. H. Kerrich, 1st batt. Welsh Regt., youngest son of General Walter D'Oyly Kerrich, colonel-commandant Royal (late Madras) Art., and Gwendolen Katherine, second daughter of Mr. John Elger, of Clayton Court, East Liss, will take place at St. Bartholmew's, Rogate, on Sept. 24.

THE marriage arranged between Capt. William Murray Stewart, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and Frances Alice Debnam, younger daughter of the late Major-Gen. F. W. Collis, C.B., Indian Army, colonel 21st Punjabis, took place at All Saints' Church, Norfolk Square, on July 30.

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Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!
Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.
Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

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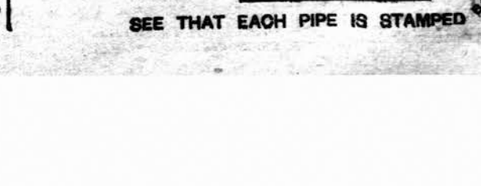
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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE "HIND SWARAJIA" SEDITION CASE.

In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the appeal was called on of Tribhowandas Purshotamdas Mangroewalla, editor and publisher of the "Hind Swarajia" vernacular weekly, who was convicted by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of publishing seditious and hostile articles in his paper, on the 4th and 11th April, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, under Sections 124A and 153 A of the Indian Penal Code. The Hon. Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. J. Baptista, instructed by Mr. Sadashiv Mahinsrayen Dixit, Pleader, appeared for the accused.

The points on which Mr. Baptista mainly addressed himself to their Lordships were; misjoinder of charges in the Lower Court by the Magistrate, by which, he said, his client was prejudicel, and which not only amounted to an irregularity, but an illegality; and on the subject of excessive punishment awarded to the accused. Urged Mr Baptista, there should have been separate charge; in one of the articles "Englishmen" were libeled as a nation, still that article was wrongly construed and brought to bear on the "British Government," In the two Sections, there were actios and attempts, making two charges to each Section, if not more; for, there were variations of the ac which, in all, should amount to ten counts, having aside all those, at least the accused should hae been charged with the acts and the attempts, making four charges in all. Not only should the charg have been framed on those lines, but the sentenes and expressions bearing on each should have beenspecified clearly. Such separate charges would has enabled the accused to enter upon his defence, ser having known what case he had yet to meet. Therticle in each case was one; but the offences charg in respect to each properly speaking were two, anishable separately; and not with the same amunt of punishment, Counsel referred in support of his arguments to several Sections and cases. Hexpounded and commented upon them. Among s Sections were Sections 233 and the followingections of the Procedure Code; he referred also to tforms of charges, appended to the Code. He said, ithe former Tilak Trial, one of the ablest Criminalwyers of Bombay, Mr. Justice Starling, who washen Clerk of the Crown, had framed two different arges. This view of the framing of charges was suprted by the pronouncement of Sir Lawrence inkins, late Chief Justice of Bombay, in 2 Bom. R. 296. In this connection, counsel proceeded discues "deliver" and "attempting to deliver" uer Section 241, and submitted, that this illegality the present trial, which had been provided for bye Legislature, required to be seriously considereby their Lordships. He discussed what were knon as "alternative" charges in connection with the ision promulgated in 10 Bom. 124; even they were held to be bad in law, and conviction was set aide Counsel also said that the trials and punishments should have been separate; the punishments we not the same under each Section, nor were the offences the outcome of the same transaction. In the cond article, at all events, urged Mr. Baptista the was an absence of seditious intention on the part the accused; he had referred to it in his comments as "Cobras of Sedition;" there was neither eference to class or community. In the firstarticle, there was no reference to the "Engh" as a class; the words there, were alt a talk on Government. When the writer tall of the English people, it was not about the Gonment established by law in British India that heked; but of the British nation. It might be a lil on the nation, but it did not fall under Section 4A. Although counsel would not defend such an, he submitted that the punishment was exive. The Lower Court had no jurisdiction; re was no publication in Bombay.

The learned dvocate-General, in reply said, the point was real short one; the arguments although long, he did grudge as counsel was perfectly entitled to lay case fully before the Court; but in his opinion, usefulness conld be attributed to what the learnounsel had said. The Legislature had clearly prod for the sort of points counsel had stated, in Sons 25 and 537 of the Procedure Code; both werframed on the same lines. The object of the Legturevas to deal with the matter of the charg an not to allow such absurd objectior as were taken in the old days in Engla but provide against them. Section 225 provit thano error in the statement of offences, omiss of particulars, unless it misled an accuseor occoned failure of justice, could be taken intconsidtion. Turning thence to the other Sectis 537, would be seen that mere technical objeion wi not do; unless it was shown that eith the acd had been mislead or there was a failu of je; mere irregularities were not to forr groun the alteration or reversal of sentences. 'rue, Sec. 233 provided for the separation of offenes; bu exceptions and explanations were clealy laid in the succeeding Sections 234, 235, 236 and They were not concerned with the last ment Section 239, it was about the trial of differ ts of people. Sec. 234 treated of offences whe re were more than one within twelve months ed, not more than three of the same were triable at a time. The prosecuti said Mr. Branson, had certainly not o in this respect. The facts which would, lance, constitute three offences of the same cha might not be separately tried, was the object 235; it provided that when there was a seri ts, three of them should be tried at one tri hey had arisen out of the same transaction. treated of acts of a nature, which made it do which of the offences might be charged; ative" charges were treated in it. A series of could be framed from the evidence to meet reater charges, when necessary. As to the of case of Subramania Iyer in 25 Mad., tha 24 charges; their Lordships of the Privy C said, they could not allow the charges to be ned according to the evidence, nor the evi be apportioned according to the charges; be en it would not be a trial of the accused by but by the Judges of the High Cou Baptista had said, that the acused had di himself from the virulence of the article; far from dissociation, he had come to contrary conclusion. Looking to 11 Cox's Cases, 44, Sullivan's cases, Justices Fisher Baron Deasey had laid it down that th did not allow the liberty to publish objecti articles on the ground that they were from foreign newspapers; for circumstances might be proper there might not be proper

Several facts were to be looked to: such as, the country in which the publication was made, the state the country was in at the time, the class of persons to whom the writing was addressed, the nat ure of the other editorials in the paper in which it appeared, the general tone of the writings of the paper; these formed the component factors for inferences. The learned Magistrate had dealt at length with that feature of the case, which referred to the article of the 11th April. He drew attention to the contention of the accused's counsel, Mr. Indrajit, that the article had been received by his client; not written by him. But what did the accused do? He published it both in the English, in a translation in the Gujerati; for, as he wrote, the "delectation of his readers," leaving them to judge how much of it was true, and how much false. Nothing could have been worse than this article, which was headed "A Grave Warning." The "English" were called in it "robbers;" by the word "English" was not only meant the English people, but English people coupled with the English Government. It was asserted, which was untrue, that Russian Government papers were accepted as securities, while the Indian securities were not. Then came the threat about an impending revolution, which was to be brought about like 1857, when moneys were taken on loan and not a single pie was returned to the lenders; the Government swallowed the millions, and treated the creditors, when they demanded their dues, as rebels and traitors. Then came the warning against pouring money into such a bottomless pit of burglary; but hey were told to invest them in Swadeshi works and enterprises. The people of India were taunted with pampering the hand that was ready to cut the throat of their motherland Hind. The Briton were called the hated foe, and so forth. If such balderdash evoked in him (the Advocate-General,) a feeling of indignation mingled with contempt, (it was difficult to read it and not to feel indignant,) it was easy to imagine what would be the feeling of the general run of people on the article. In order to arrive at a just conclusion about the intention of the accused, the Magistrate had to refer to the other articles. The first article was outrageous, so was this, which the accused stated he got in some way. Even this fact, unproved as it was, the Magistrate took into his consideration; it was, that the accused had got the article in English. In awarding punishment, therefore, the Magistrate, referred to the incident that "temptation" was placed in the accused's way," should be remembered; on that ground he awarded the lesser punishment.

Judgment was reserved.

KILLING A WIFE WITH AN AXE.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Shidu bin Dulba, who was convicted by Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan acting Sessions Judge of Kanara, of murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused, a Dhangar, was charged with murdering his wife, Savi, aged about 16, at Tatgeri, about noon of the 27th October 1905 with a hatchet Accused formerly resided at Alur and was brought to Tatgeri about three years ago by one Laku, who gave him his sister Savi in marriage on condition that he should stay with him and serve him for ten years. The marriage had taken place. Laku, however, died shortly after the marriage, and the accused wanted to leave the village with his wife, but the latter would not listen to it. This led to quarrels between them. At last, on the night of the 26th October 1905, accused took the matter into his own hands, and by threatening to kill Savi if she refused to accompany him, forced her to leave the village with him, Accused intended to take her to Jambatiy, but after they had proceeded some distance beyond. Handli, Savi, who was following him at a distance, gave him the slip and returned to Tatgeri next day to her sister-in-law Nakli's house. The latter advised her not to stay there, but to go to one Nanaji and seek his protection. Savi thereupon went to Nanaji's house in the afternoon and stayed there that night. On the following day, about noon, she left the house with Nanaji's daughter, Yesu, to go to Nanaji's field to work there. While the two women were on their way to the field, accused suddenly ran up to them from the woods to the right of the path they were going by. Seeing him, Savi clung to Yesu. Accused then struck a blow on Savi's leg with a hatchet he was carrying. Savi fell forward, whereupon accused struck her two more blows with the hatchet on her neck, and one on her back, and then fled. Yesu called out to her father Nanaji, who was following at a short distance. The latter ran up to the spot, and seeing accused running away, gave him chase, but without svertaking him. He returned to the spot soon after, and found Savi dead. Several other persons who were working in his field also ran up to the spot about the same time on hearing Yesu's cry. Near the dead body was found accused's betel leaf pouch, containing his necklace among other things. Information was given to the police, and men were sent off in search of the accused, but no trace of him could be found till the 18th November 1907, when information was received that he had gone to a village in Goa territory. Steps were thereupon taken for his arrest and extradition. He was arrested in Goa territory a few months ago. The present prosecution followed. The Sessions Judge convicted him of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. He did not sentence him to death, as he appeared to have suspected his wife, and with good reason too, of being unfaithful to him.

Thair Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HAFIZ ABDUL HAFIZ.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi for the withdrawal of the petition, Counsel said that the petition was filed in 1905, and since then dividends had been declared, and the insolvent had now settled with his creditors. His Lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE REALJI R. PAGHDIVALLA.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for an opposing creditor, appeared to oppose the insolvent's application for an interim order. The insolvent appeared in person. After reading through the affidavits, his Lordship granted the usual interim order.

RE LUTIFF AYUB AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for a petitioning creditor, applied for a rule nise for contempt against the insolvents other than the first for disobeying the order of the Court. His Lordship granted the application.

RE KHARSHEDJI J. PATEL.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for the usual interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

SUIT FOR PARTITION.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of, in Second Appeal, a suit instituted by Ganesh Sadasiv Dandawate, original defendant and appellant, against the original plaintiffs and respondents Govind Dondadev Dandawate and others. Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared for the appellant, the respondents being presented by Mr. K. H. Kelkar. This suit arose out of a dispute following upon a partition between the first defendant and his step-brothers, which took place upon the death of their father. Part of the family property consisted of a house in Poona, which was the subject of the partition, and under the partition the first defendant got what was roughly described as one quarter of it and passed a release in favour of his step-brothers. Various questions have arisen between the parties with reference to the enjoyment by the first defendant of the quarter so alloted to him in partition. It appears that immediately after the partition he entered into possession of his quarter and occupied it for three years. At the end of that period one of his step-brothers took a mortgage of that quarter and occupied it as mortagee in possession, while the first defendant went and lived at Kolhapur. The mortgage and the consequent possession by the step-brother ended in 1899 and the defendant then returned to his quarter of the house. After his return, the step-brothers proposed to build a wall in a 'chok' which forms part of the family house lying to the west of the quarter alloted to the first defendant. The first defendant thereupon objected on the ground that the building of the wall would prevent light and air to a verandah in his house.

It was held by the Judge of the Appellate Court, Poona, that the right of light and air claimed by the defendant was not an easement of necessity, and therefore he was not entitled to set it up in order to prevent the plaintiffs from building the wall. In coming to this conclusion, their Lordships said that the Judge has committed an error in law. The right of light and air enjoyed by a house standing upon property which is the subject of a partition, is, at the time of the partition, an apparent and continuous easement necessary for enjoying that house, as it was enjoyed at the time of the partition, and no party to the partition is entitled to commit any act by which the enjoyment of that easement would be interfered with. This, their Lordships said, was the clear law. (See Ratanji Hormusji versus Edalji Hormusji, VIII Bom. H. C. R. 181). Their Lordships held that with regard to this wall, the plaintiffs were not entitled to an injunction against the defendant unless they show that the defendant was obstructing them in the building of a wall which would not interfere with the light and air coming to the rooms opening on to the defendant's verandah. This they have not shown and therefore their claim for an injunction was refused. The other objections had been settled by a compromise effected between the parties, whereby the defendant undertook to build a 'mori' in his portion and the plaintiff gave up and conveyed to the defendant so much of the encroached portion marked.

POLICE COURT.

THEFTS AT COCOANUT FAIR.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged one Hirabai, a Hindu woman, with the theft of a gold necklace valued at Rs. 125. It appeared from evidence that one Sheba Lela, a tailor, took his seven years' old niece to the Cocoanut Fair on the Maidan on Tuesday last. The accused removed the necklace from the child's neck and was going to conceal it, when she was observed by a policeman, who arrested her. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Manabai and Gavitribai, two Hindu women, and Govind Rama, a Hindu, were placed before the same Magistrate. They were charged with stealing a silver anklet from the person of a little boy in the Cocoanut Fair. All the accused were convicted. The first accused who had three previous convictions was sentenced to nine months, and the rest of the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

CHARGE AGAINST AN ASCETIC.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Wednesday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Inspector Sykes charged Ramdas Rajpalsing Girvardas Shivdas, ascetics, with the theft of ornaments, currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 2,467, the property of Balkdas Shankerdas, a priest in charge of a Hindu temple at Khetwadi. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused had been staying with the complainant as his guests. Last Sunday they left on the pretence of going to Nasik on pilgrimage, and were subsequently arrested by the Thana police on suspicion at Thana. The Magistrate convicted the first accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was discharged for want of evidence. His worship remarked that Head Constable Sakaram Huri of the Thana Police deserved great praise for the smart arrest he had made.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Oceana," August 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Oceana" which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow from England brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Carve, Mr C N	Macdonald, Miss
Dixon, Mr Percy	Olsen, Mr J A
Hacser, Ms J A	Scott, Mrs, Miss and Master
Hacker, Mr J	Simblett, Mr W B
Kapadia, Dr M H	Stride, Mr A
Jay, Miss M	Wigley, Mrs and Miss
Lathbury, Maj H O	Webster, Capt J A
Milne, Mr K H	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manu, Mr J Y	Rosenthal, Mr F M S
Amerod, Mr G M	Brand, Mr F G H
Nixon, Mr B G M	Muir Mackenzie, Lady
Baox, Mr R N	Knight, Mr P
Fetterson, Capt A D S	Cox, Mr R H A
Kirkwood, Lt T W	Jenkins, Mr O F
Tyndall, Mr J W	Agaskar, Mr R B
Fox, Mr F G	Low, Mr J R
Lamotti, Col F G	Lethbridge, Capt S
Haig, Maj E H	Stephins, Mr W H
Kennedy, Capt H C	Nehrn, Mr B
Short, Lt Col A H and Mrs	Dube, Mr A Campbell, Mr E

FROM BRINDISI.

Yatman, Capt. A H	Eeck, Lt Col J C W
Inglis, Mr L	Drimmio Mr T
Westropp, Mr A	Scovell, Mr C T B
Smith, Lt Col J L W	

FROM PORTSAID.

Josephides, Mr S	Alessogion, Mr A

FOR HONGKONG.—Lawrie, Mr

FOR KARACHI.

Johnston, Maj G W	Tate, Mr J C
Lawrenson, Maj T	

THE SIMLA ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

The Simla Fine Art Society's annual exhibition this year contains a very representative and interesting collection of pictures.

It is a little disappointing to find that H. E. the Viceroy's prize of two hundred and twenty-five rupees, for the best picture by an amateur, has not been presented. But the conditions under which it was to be given include the stipulation that "the prize will only be awarded for a work which is, in the opinion of the judges, of exceptional merit," and its withdrawal by no means bars the opinion that the amateur work as a whole is up to a good level; which is certainly a more satisfactory state of things than that in which the majority of the exhibits are on a lower plane of excellence, but above which one competitor stands conspicuously prominent, as sometimes happens.

Lady Dane's prize of one hundred rupees for the best picture by a lady, in any medium, is awarded to Mrs. L. K. Williamson's pastel "A Jammu Brahmin," a really beautiful character study in warm, rich, limpid browns.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has offered two prizes. One is a gold medal, open only to Commissioned Officers of the Regular Army. This is won by Colonel G. Strahan, R. E., for a fine water-colour "Stormy weather in the Kashmir Hills," in which a deep blue mist blurs but does not obscure a rolling plateau, with horses in the foreground, and the everlasting hills towering tier above tier beyond. This also takes the Hon. Mr. R. N. Baker's prize of one hundred rupees for the best picture of Indian scenery. The second prize offered by Lord Kitchener was to consist of fifty rupees for a picture, in any medium, by a Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier in the Regular Army; but has not been awarded.

The Hon. Mr W. L. Harvey's prize of one hundred rupees for a picture or sketch, in any medium, has been won by Lieutenant-Colonel C.L. Wilson, R.A., entitled "A corner of the Mela," and shows a stream of gaily attired pilgrims pouring over the bank to cleanse their ills, and heal their sorrows, in the purifying waters of the sacred river, at this point overshadowed by a frowning tower. An impressionist, but not strikingly effective piece of work.

The Hon. Mr. Erle Richards' prize of one hundred rupees for a picture or sketch, in any medium, goes to Mrs. Cowper, for her spirited water-colour of "Simla Bazaar," in which the figures and stalls are excellent, but the few vegetables in the foreground are surely a trifle too fine, even for Simla!

Messrs. Cotton and Morris' prize of fifty rupees for a picture of animal life, in any medium, is awarded to Mrs. Dickinson for a careful study of a mule's head, in oils.

The Society's prize of fifty rupees, for a picture in any style or medium by Native Artists (Professional or Amateur) has been won by Mr. M.F. Pithawala for a large portrait in oils, of J. M. Framjee Patel Esq., representing that gentleman in a blue striped blazer, with marked success; the breadth of the treatment is excellent, the only fault to be found being perhaps in the hands. The Society's prize of forty rupees, also offered to Native Artists for a picture in any style or medium, deservedly goes to Mr. L. P. Gurao, for his strikingly clever portrait in oils, of Gusani, a religious mendicant, in white flowing robe, close-fitting black head-dress, and windtossed beard.

Messrs. Sharif Husain Buksh & Co.'s prize of thirty rupees, for a picture in any style or medium by Native Artists, has been given to Mr. A.D. Tavaria, for an admirable water-colour portrait of "A Sadhoo."

The water-colours doubtless will form, for many people, one of the most interesting sections of the exhibition. The Society's prize of one hundred and fifty rupees for the best picture in this medium, is awarded to Mr. J. P. Wildeblood, for "The Weary Travellers' Bourn," a presentment of came's arriving in the blue dusk of evening under the walls of a mosque; the drifting smoke from the wood fire that the drivers have lighted hangs low over the sand, and partly veils the tired beasts, lending to the scene a sense of unreality and the dim repose of night. A charming picture, tender in portrayal, as in thought. The Society's prize of one hundred rupees for the second best water-colour, is taken by Miss G. Villiers-Stuart, for her picture of "The Lake Palaces of Udaipur"; in which the colour is good, and the transparency of the water quite admirable.

Lieut.-General Sir B. Duff's prize of fifty rupees, for a water-colour picture or sketch of an Indian subject, was given to Mrs L.K. Williamson's "Sketch on the Wular Lake," a boldly washed in landscape that well deserved the honour.

Messrs Thacker Spink & Co.'s prize of thirty-two rupees for a water-colour picture or sketch, went to Mr. F. D. Fowler, for "The Dying Day, Chutter Manzil, Lucknow," a quiet restful scene, of a darkling building rising in the sunset sky over shadowed water.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Ker's prize of fifty rupees, for a picture or sketch of an Indian subject, was awarded to Mrs. Nelson Barlow, for "The Harki Peri, Hardwar"; two gaily coloured groups of figures sporting round a dome.

The Hon. Mr. Harvey Adamson's prize of one hundred rupees for a series of three sketches from Nature, no credit being given for finish, was taken by Colonel Burrard, for some excellent and characteristic work, "In Dehra Dun," "From the Yarrows, Simla," and "Dehra Dun village at Midday"; in "From the Yarrows," the white wall of the shanty standing out against the blue distance is particularly effective.

The Society's prize of seventy five rupees, for a portrait or figure study in water-colour, went to Mr. J. K. Gatacre for his fantastic sketch of a child, who sits, chin on knees, against a violent green background, a cock's head craning into the foreground; the light upon the face, and the impressionism of the whole pose being curiously clever.

H. H. the Lieutenant Governor's prize of one hundred and fifty rupees for the best picture in oils was awarded to Mr J. P. Gangooly for a landscape entitled "The Monsoon Sunset"; a still lagoon lying in gray peace, with brown grass springing from its shadows, an indefinite grey distance, and a weird pink light diffusing charm everywhere.

The Society's prize of one hundred rupees, for a picture in oils, went to Mrs. L. K. Williamson for her "Hazrat Bal Masque, Dhal Lake, Kashmir," a quaint, rather touching piece of work, shewing patient blue-grey figures crouching on cold stone steps above a turgid weedy river, beneath conventional trees—the trees rather spoiling the broad simple effect of the rest.

The Society's prize of seventy-five rupees for a portrait or figure study in oils was awarded to Mrs. Burrard, for her splendid portrait of "Poorbeah Brahmin telling his beads"; he sits, his intelligent face to the light, in a gay blue coat and white scarf, against a vivid white background, and steadily mutters his prayers, and we know that all is well with him. Another portrait by Mrs. Burrard which well deserves notice is "A Bhisti of Simla," which is also an admirable study.

Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s prize of fifty rupees for a picture in oils, was taken by Miss Marris for a careful and masterly study of that beautiful building "The Juma Masjid, Mandu"; the fine tone of the weather-beaten brick being full of sentiment.

Major-General A.R. Martin's prize of fifty rupees for the best work in pastel went to Mrs. A. Moylan for her portrait of Mrs. Charles Hyde, an effective study in white, the flesh tints of the bare arms under the muslin being particularly good, and the white dress and light background all merging to a subtle harmony.

The Hon. Mr. J. O. Miller's prize of one hundred rupees for the best work in Monochrome, or Black and White, was not awarded.

H.E. the Countess of Minto's prize of fifty rupees for the best series of four photographs from Nature, or from Life, taken in India, was awarded to Mrs. Eardley Wilmot for her "Peace, Perfect Peace," "The long waves as they broke the ripples on the sandy beach," "A Veil just half withdrawn," and "Sunlight wandering through a mist."

The Hon. Major-General C. H. Scott's prize of fifty rupees for the best set of three photographs taken by an Officer (in Military employ,) Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, or Soldier of the Regular Army in India, British or Native, was not awarded.

The Society's prize was also withheld.

A Silver Medal, as a Special Prize, was awarded to Mr. Gascoigne Lyade, for his photograph entitled "Eastwards."

Several prizes for children were also given, some of the young people proving most artistic in their conceptions.

Silver Medals were awarded:—to Mrs. G. Elsmie, for her miniatures, to Major General R. Mahon for his magnificent wood-carving, and to Mrs. G. Schoneman for her exquisite embroidery. Miss K. Martin took a Bronze Medal for some very delicate lace.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN TURKEY.

Army Discontent: Macedonia and Reform.

A WELL-INFORMED article in the "Nation" prophesies that a general Turkish problem will arise out of the Macedonia problem, and it shows that the Army is already in revolt.

"The discontent which makes revolutions is bred only among masses of men who can meet under one roof and learn to trust each other. In Turkey there are two classes of the Mohammedan population which have enough solidarity to be dangerous and they are precisely the two classes on which the despotism leans as its pillars—the clergy and the soldiery.

"It was among the theological students (softas) of Constantinople that the turbulent Liberal movement of the late seventies had its vanguard. They it was who demonstrated in the streets, armed with cudgels, and supported Midhat Pasha and the Sheikh-ul-Islam when they deposed two Sultans in rapid succession. Their day is over. Abdul Hamid had learned their power by using it. He has taught them to employ their cudgels on the skulls of Armenians, and to cherish as their ideal a theocratic Panislamism. Their part has passed to the soldiers.

"The events of the past week in Macedonia would have been interesting had they happened in Russia during the crisis of the revolutionary fever; they are startling amid the apparent stagnation of Turkey A Turkish major with eighty men under him, 'took to the hills,' as a Balkan Christian would put it, at Resna, near Monastir. He declared himself the foe of despotism and gathered other officers to his standard. The main army at Monastir refused to march against its comrades, and the Sultan sent for the loyal old veteran, Shemsi Pasha, who came from Uskub, a two days' journey by rail, with two battalions behind him. He and they had often campaigned before against those chronic Moslem rebels, the northern Albanians. But the atmosphere of Monastir was infectious, and even these tried battalions refused to march. Old Shemsi, brave to the end, was about to start alone for Resna, when an officer shot him dead in his carriage. Two other victims have fallen since this affair, a clerical spy and a general. The troops who used to shout daily on parade, 'May the Padisha live for ever,' are now cheering for a constitution.

TURKISH DISCONTENT.

"To an Englishman who has seen anything of Turkish garrison life, this sudden display of militant Liberalism among officers is surprising, but not inexplicable. The level of education among them is deplorably low. The lower grades are promoted from the ranks, admirable men and good, but illiterate soldiers.

"Something has happened in the past four years to put the fire of action into such potential rebels as these. In the first place, the men and the 'ranker officers are profoundly discontented. The Turkish soldier will no longer starve and drudge contentedly for the mere pleasure of obedience.

"The real cause of this movement is undoubtedly the new strategy which the Young Turkish Party adopted last Christmas at its Congress in Paris. In the past this party had been a futile, if estimable band of exiled 'intellectuals.' They wrote novels and newspapers, but they neither went 'to the people,' nor did they dream of action. Above all, they refused to co-operate with the Christian rebels, and even denounced them as men who were the puppets of a hostile Europe, working for the dismemberment of Turkey. The charge was true a decade ago. Today the Armenians at least have realised that they have nothing to hope from Europe.

"The result is that the Armenians and the Young Turks have formed a close working alliance, and fused their programmes. Their common aim is now the deposition of Abdul Hamid, the restoration of the Ottoman Parliament, and the reconstruction of the Empire on a federal basis, The Armenians have let their brains and their modern conception of politics to the movement.

MOSLEMS AND THE NEW SPIRIT.

"Two well-directed campaigns have been set on foot, to league the peasantry in an agrarian movement, and to revolutionise the army. A few weeks after this historic Congress, thirty-seven 'Young Turkish' officers were arrested in Constantinople. A few months later the Macedonian garrison is in revolt. One may doubt whether these Turkish peasants know what they are shouting for. But at least they follow their leaders, and they have ceased to shout for Abdul Hamid. The educated Moslems of Turkey, like those of Russia, Egypt, and Persia, have turned their backs on their stagnant and stifling past.

"In the light of these events, the first move of the new Anglo-Russian partnership in the Balkans reads like a conscious stroke of irony. Repression is to come before reform. The first half of the new programme is, accordingly, a proposal, put forward by Great Britain, to invite the Sultan to organize a specially destructive mobile column, under a Turkish general, with Hilmi Pasha as its presiding genius, to hunt down the Macedonian bands. The second half of the programme, which is to be fathered by Russia, will deal at leisure with the reforms to be applied, when 'order' has been restored.

"The division of functions has been very cleverly arranged by M. Isvolsky. Great Britain will incur the odium of repression: Russia will reap the gratitude for reform. One may doubt however, whether the repression is likely to be more effectual than the reforms. In the first place, the Sultan's army will be too busy in repressing itself to have much energy to bestow on the bands. In the second place, there is nothing new in this idea of a mobile punitive column. Yildiz Palace has dreamt of that before.

A USELESS FORCE.

"There is already a force of this kind, with mounted infantry and machine guns and all the other resources of modern Imperialism. The only difficulty is that it does not do its work. The minor officers accept Greek bribes; the senior officers are politicians enough to understand that the Sultan prefers to rule by fomenting Christian feuds. It massacres Bulgarian bands to the last man, for, they are really formidable. It allows the Greek and Servian bands to prey on the Bulgarian villages for that is the easiest way of thinning out the rebellious majority. The new punitive column, if it ever is constituted, will observe this consecrated tradition.

"The Anglo-Russian scheme has no very rosy future before it. 'Order' cannot be restored while the administration itself is anarchical. The organic reforms, which are to be realised only after a due number of rebels have been slaughtered, are still in the future, like M. Stolypin's own reforms at home. When Sir Edward Grey's original plan has been revised, first by Russia, then by the Concert, and finally by the Sultan, it is unlikely that much of value will remain. The real crisis will come later, and it will come in the form not merely of a local Macedonian, but of a general Turkish problem. It will find us tied to the Power which has worked incessantly for a century to degrade and corrupt the Turkish governing class, the Power which regards the Armenians with a bitter hatred, the Power which has just destroyed the promise of a free national life in Persia. Russian statecraft will certainly not be sympathetic to the ideal of a federal Turkey, with the Armenians and the Young Turks in the ascendant. Shall we find ourselves committed to the policy of seconding her reactionary interventions, as we have tolerated her coup d'etat in Persia?"

WHAT THE YOUNG TURKS WANT.

Ahmed Riza, editor of the "Mechveret," a weekly Young Turk journal published in Paris, informs the "Mail" of the desires of his party. These include:—

"A Parliament, the members of which shall be chosen by popular delegates.

"A Senate partly nominated by the Sultan.

"Abolition of racial distinctions.

"Maintenance of the Sultan if he consents to a Parliament; dethronement, if he does not."

YOUNG TURKISH ARMY.

"'At least one-third,' said Ahmed Riza, 'of the officers in the whole Turkish Army are Young Turks, as are four-fifths of the educated population.

"'The entire Third Army Corps is Young Turk, and the Second Army Corps largely so. It is difficult to say who is the most prominent leader of the movement. There are at least 1,000 such leaders, all prominent in their own districts. Perhaps Sealiddin Bey, ex-chief of the military staff at Smyrna, may be looked upon as one of the most influential. Our watchward is, "Mechveret, cheriat," or "Constitution and justice." We mean to obtain both.'"

THE MOSLEMS AWAKE.

Captain Mark Sykes, in a very interesting letter to the "Times," says that, "judging from recent events, it would appear as if the Asiatic Moslems were beginning to wonder whether the wretched condition of the Empire could not be mitigated by their own efforts, and whether, indeed, the present regime is the only alternative to loss of independence. . . The cry of Islam in danger no longer evokes enthusiasm, nor do suggestions of Christian disloyalty obtain such ready credence as heretofore; nearly the whole of the younger military officers and many of their seniors are weary of insane wars in the Yemen, purposeless expeditions into Persia, and murderous affrays in Macedonia, where there is neither honour nor remuneration to be obtained. The merchants, landowners, and citizens are beginning to realise the price that is being paid to foreign concession hunters for laying down the various circuitous lines of railway leading from nowhere to nowhere.

AN UNWISE BANISHMENT.

"Civil officials grow more and more irritated against the government on account of the rapid increase of the acreage of the Crown lands and the insolence and turbulence of the Cretans, Tartars, Circassians, Chachans, and other alien refugees, who inhabit the estate of the civil list, pay no taxes, and drive away the peaceful population. The law-abiding Moslem peasantry are beginning to perceive that they are the only people who have neither Bishop, Consul, nor missionary to defend them. Lastly, the policy of the Central Authority in banishing young Turks, disgraced officials, and others from Constantinople to the various provincial capitals has unwittingly provided the party of discontent with a complete system of propaganda throughout the Empire."

REFORM VIA THE UNIFORM.

"A curious but not improbable explanation of the movement among the Turkish officers in Macedonia is suggested in a despatch from Salonika to the 'Neue Freie Presse,'" says the "Times" Vienna correspondent. "After indicating the extent and intensity of the movement, the writer asserts that the Turkish officer of to-day is different from the officer of former days, who felt no shame if his uniform were torn or threadbare, his shoes worn out, or his pocket empty Such a condition was part of his destiny. But the advent of the foreign officers—first, the foreign army reformers, and then the well-paid, well-uniformed, smart reformers of the Gendarmerie—gradually wrought a change. These officers have 'reformed' their poor Turkish comrades out of recognition. During the last few years a feeling of shame at their penury and of resentment against the hopelessness of their pitiful existence has entered into the Macedonian officers and troops, who have asked with increasing insistence why they should lead a dog's life to satisfy the will or even the caprice of the Padishah at Stambul, and why there should not be a law to guarantee them a minimum of well-being and to shield their nakedness from the eyes of the well-clothed and well-paid representatives of Europe."

NAVAL CHANGES.

Important Appointments.

A number of important changes will take place shortly in the Navy, owing to the expiration of certain existing appointments, says the "Daily Telegraph" and the forthcoming vacancy in the list of Admirals of Fleet, which will be caused by the withdrawal of Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Erskine, on account of age. There will be a partial "general post" in the senior service. No official announcement has yet been made, but it is expected that as Admiral Sir Gerard Noel will be next in order for the step, this officer will be the new Admiral of the Fleet, and will consequently relinquish his duties as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. It is expected that official notification will be made at an early date of the following appointments;

Admiral Sir Charles Drury	Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.
Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe ...	Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet.
Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg	Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.
Rear-Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson	Commanding Third Cruiser Squadron (Mediterranean).
Rear-Admiral W. S. Fisher	Second in Command of Atlantic Fleet.
Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe	Lord of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy
Captain Roselyn Wemyss...	Commodore of his Majesty's Yachts.
Captain H. C. T. Troubridge	Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Charles Drury is at present Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, with Prince Louis of Battenberg as Second in Command, and Captain Troubridge as his Chief of Staff, while the Hon. A. G. Curzon Howe commands the Atlantic Fleet in association with Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe. Rear-Admiral Jackson is now Controller of the Navy. No name is mentioned yet in connection with the vacancy as Second in Command of the Mediterranean Fleet.

The vacancy in the appointment of Commodore of his Majesty's Yachts will arise owing to the fact that in a short time Sir Colin R. Keppel will receive promotion to rear-admiral, and will, it is anticipated, hoist his flag soon afterwards in command of a section of the Fleet.

THE Java Agricultural Department has arranged to send a collection of Java photographs to the Rubber Exhibition in London. The collection includes views not only of rubber but also of gutta percha plantations conducted on behalf of the Government, some of the gutta trees depicted being over twenty-three years old. There are also maps of the plantation at Tjiperir, where 701 acres are under gutta percha. Rubber plants will also be despatched to London packed in Wardian cases. There is every expectation of Java being worthily represented at the Show.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Dismissal under Rule 109.

580-08	Malvi A. M. and R. Messrs. Velji Lakhamsey and Co., a firm vs. Messrs. Chandiram Khatamald firm.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

149-08	Wadia G. and Co., Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ld. vs. A. V. Jayakar and Co., Mulji and K.
478-08	Ardeser H. D. Co., B. N Talati vs. P. N. Talati Edgelow G. W. and Co.
479-08	Jehangir and S. Kurshedji E. Limji vs. Narandas Kalidas.
537-08	Payne and Co., R. D. Sethna vs. Hariram Shriram.
564-08	Kanga and P. S. Hoffman vs. Hasan Esse.
585-08	Payne and Co., Gordhandas Khatao vs. Shaik Mahomed bin Abdul Waleh Pasha Bhaishunker K. and G.
239-08	Th. A. Gandhi Ishwerdas Mody a firm vs. Jayraj Sabhagchand.
240-08	Th. A. Ghandi Ishwerdas Mody a firm vs. S

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*** The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1908.

WHY SPEAK OUT?

WE respect the sentiments of our contemporary, the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, which comments on the "almost studied silence of the loyalist section of the Indian leaders at the present juncture." The Parsi journal asks:—"Where is Bombay's protest against the cowardly ruffians who are perpetrating such foul outrages as have been reported from Bengal? Our leaders may be well warned against the danger of this silence, of sitting on the fence, so to say. The hour is coming, and may even be said to be now is, when the British would be perfectly justified in saying, 'those who are not openly with us are against us.' Why not speak out? asks our contemporary. Why speak at all? Out of their own mouths shall they be judged, and it is perhaps well in their own interests they should continue to "sit on the fence" and study how to keep quiet. We would prefer that a thousand times than that men should hold great meetings and speak words full of sound and fury signifying nothing. At such meetings it is the custom to use as many words as possible and to mean nothing whatever. We want no empty husks of rhetoric, no lip-loyalty. There were men who swore loyalty, men of our own kith and kin in South Africa, who took up arms against us. There were men who had taken the oath to serve the Government sixty years ago who fought against us ten years later. There were men not so very long ago who offered protection to refugees and massacred them the next morning. Judas betrayed his master with a kiss. The history of the world abounds with instances of treachery, of false swearing, of protest which were but full of emptiness. Better not speak out than give utterance to an agglomeration of polished periods and rounded sentences, mere soap bubbles which of themselves burst into nothingness. Besides, what, for example, has Bombay to do with Bengal? The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says "it is cowardice to say the least to sit silent with folded hands and to pose as the enemies of the men who have sworn to stagger humanity by their misdeeds." But do they pose as enemies? Did they pose as enemies of disorder a fortnight ago, those leaders who looked on without assisting to restore peace, those who fed the turbulent ringleaders and who closed their markets? Do we want expressions of loyalty from these—these who will always shout with the biggest crowd?

There are doubtless many Indians among us, prominent men as well as poor men, who are staunch in their loyalty to the British Raj, who would gladly welcome any movement which would place on record an expression of unflinching loyalty. Many such expressions have been communicated to the Government of India. After the partition of Bengal the nobility and gentry of that province deprecated the wild and mischievous anti-British agitation, and the Talukdars of Oudh rejoiced that they were free from the evils of a press which seemed to stir up race against race, class against class, and creed against creed. They deplored the existence of the agitation which sought to embitter the people against their rulers, held that the interests of all men of experience and moderate views were identical with the interests of a Government which earnestly sought the welfare of its subjects, and realised that improvements to be effectual must be of natural growth and that all classes must participate in them. Maharaj Kumar Sir Prodyot Tagore protested against Mr. Keir Hardie's misrepresentations and declared that the British Government and British race of commercial men had developed the country in such a way as no other nation or Government ever did in the past, not for their own interests only, but also for the benefit of the people. Then again the Behar Landholders' Association expressed gratification that efforts to create disaffection had failed in that part of India, and an appeal, promoted by the British India Association and signed by large numbers of responsible inhabitants of all parts of Bengal, called on the people to discontinue to give the slightest countenance to wild and mischievous propaganda which tend to create disloyalty to British rule and a feeling of animosity between classes of the communities in India. The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Maharaja of Bikanir and others expressed similar sentiments, and we have heard of more recent protests against outbursts of disloyalty and sedition from other parts of the country, though not from Bombay. So the adoption of the suggestion of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* would not be without precedent.

But is it necessary? We think not. The besetting sin of Bombay is not disloyalty; it is nothing more or less than indolence. There may be a few restless spirits who would join hands in promoting intrigue, but the lessons of the past few weeks show us that very few, if any, will run the slightest risk of personal inconvenience, much less of bodily hurt. They did not move to quell the disturbances simply because it involved an effort, the exercise of an unwonted amount of personal energy. It would be a bother to inaugurate a meeting such as is suggested. Our prominent Indians have grown sleek and have become lovers of ease and luxury. They regard the agitation of the few as the buzzing of flies, the sting of a few mosquitoes, mere flea-bites, which need not disturb them. What matters the throwing of a few stones, the breaking of a few mill-windows, the cost of which will come out of the shareholders' dividends? As to Bengal let it look after its own affairs. It is the same feeling of sluggishness which prevents them assisting the Health Department in the destruction of plague-rats and which accounts for the Corporation's failure to reply to the interrogatories of the local Government as to the best means of expanding Bombay. Laziness not turpitude. There is no active disloyalty in Bombay. There is passive loyalty. If a certain section would like to express disapproval of seditious agitation, let them. The inaction of the bulk of the people, the leaders of all classes is, we repeat, attributable to indolence more than anything else, indolence added to the knowledge that they would fare less well if such changes, as are asked for by the few, were effected and to their recognition of the fact that the greater the agitation against the British Raj the more tenaciously will the powers that be retain their hold on the country and the sterner will be the measures adopted in order to retain that hold.

THE "RAG." "To rag, or not to rag," which was the mess-room problem two years ago, will again become a deeply discussed topic wherever military men most do congregate. The Reuter telegram on another page concerning the cashiering of two subalterns of the 2nd Battalion the Buffs for ragging a brother officer is the first intimation that has reached India of what may prove to be another "military scandal." We have recently had a curious reminder of the last ragging case in England—that of Lieutenant Clark-Kennedy and the Scots Guards—a reminder from the last place from whence such might have been expected. Lieutenant Clark-Kennedy's father—a retired Colonel of the British Army—was captured by brigands in Morocco. Nearly three years ago the captured Colonel's son suffered a severe ragging from his fellow subalterns of the 1st Battalion the Scots Guards. Lieutenant Clark-Kennedy returned one day from sick leave and after dinner that night several officers entered his room, two of whom seized him and took him to the billiard-room. There he was "tried" by mock-court-martial on charges of unclean habits. The court sentenced him to be stripped and to have a bath. It being useless to resist, Lieutenant Clark-Kennedy removed his clothes; and he was then soused with jugs of cold water. Afterwards motor-oil was smeared on his body, and his hair plastered with jam. After being allowed to go to his room, Lieutenant Clarke-Kennedy escaped through a window and spent the rest of the night at an hotel. These particulars will show how serious can become a military "rag." It was of course patent to Lieutenant Clarke-Kennedy—to whom many things were not very patent—that after such a terrible humiliation as he underwent his connection with the Guards was at an end. The result of the Army Council's trial that followed was that Colonel Cuthbert was retired on half-pay and fourteen junior officers were punished by removal, censure, stoppage of leave and supercession for promotion. Amongst them was Lieutenant Lord Glamis, the son and heir of the Earl of Strathmore.

And what, it may be asked, was Lieutenant Clark-Kennedy's crime? Summed up in a sentence, it was that he was never built for a soldier. By nature a student he was never really happy in the regiment. He never failed of an opportunity to escape from Aldershot to London; and when amongst his brother officers he was bookish and morose. This, in a Guardsman, was a crime; and hence his punishment with motor-oil and jam. Lieutenant Clark-Kennedy was, in fact, the victim of the overweening ambition of a doting father. Colonel Clark-Kennedy, an ex-soldier of comfortable means, gratified his filial soul by getting his son into the Guards, regardless, or blind, to the unfitness of his son for the life of a gay Guardsman. The result was disastrous to the happiness of both father and son. But the Scots Guards case compels the question as to the morality of the "rag" as understood by military men. For ragging, in the sense in which it is used at the 'Varsities, we offer no apology. "Ragging" cannot in theory be defended, but in practise it is often beneficial; yet all depends upon the nature of the proceedings adopted. There are many cases in which young gentlemen and others who have not been at a public school require to be put in their proper places, and this their brother undergraduates can do for them far better than any higher authorities. Ragging is not necessarily synonymous with bullying, nor need it include any practices seriously subversive of dignity or decency; and in the Army the result of finally suppressing it would be that sundry young officers who might otherwise have become useful soldiers and pleasant comrades will be permittted to behave as foolishly as they please, until at last their commanding officers are compelled to recommend their removal from the Army under paragraph 212 of the King's Regulations.

SIGNS OF CHINESE PROGRESS. ALTHOUGH the Treaty Ports cannot be taken as typical of China yet they are able to furnish some side-lights on the attitude of the better class Chinese, the leaven which may be expected to work changes in the interior far more quickly than the "foreign devil" can hope to do. Some details of the past business year in China given by Mr. Hobson, the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, show in what direction progress tends to move. One feature is that the foreign community is showing a desire to come into closer relationship with the purchasing section of the Chinese, and as a result "Pidgin" English is falling into disuse while the native acquires French, German and English, both for speaking and writing, with comparative ease. After the large amount of talk there has been of progress it is pleasant to hear of some such definite sign that can be relied upon. On the principle of reciprocating, the foreign merchant has now to give more attention to the Chinese language and foreign merchants now advertise their specialities, even including the most technical details, in an illustrated Anglo-Chinese trade journal, the merchant's name and address being practically the only non-Chinese words in the issue. On the subject of motor-cars the Commissioner waxes eloquent. Distances are now so great, he says, that motor-cars, which formerly were used chiefly by doctors, are now almost indispensable in several other profession as well as being employed very freely by residents whose houses are outside the central district. The Municipal Council has a number in constant use, and native officials of high rank have on one or two occasions availed themselves of the facility for ceremonial visits. More than one hundred and twenty cars, some of them costing over ten thousand dollars, are in use in the port and as the possibility of effecting sales has increased so have firms of all kinds shown a keen desire for agencies. In Shanghai, at least, there is a very distinct awakening.

MR. SYED BILGRAMI, of the India Council, proposes to pay a visit to India during the ensuing cold weather.

IT is reported on the Frontier that the Mahsud "Jirgah" has returned empty-handed from Kabul as the Amir refused to receive it.

NEWS from Kabul states that the Amir has granted advances to sufferers from the great fire in the last month to enable them to rebuild their shops.

IT is expected that 100 lakhs of rupees will be the annual expenditure henceforward on irrigation projects now under construction, including the Malakand scheme.

THE article we reproduced yesterday, entitled "Olympia Rediviva," was from the pen of Professor Gilbert Murray and originally appeared in the *Nation*.

H. H. THE MAHARAWAL of Jeselmeer has arrived in Bombay and put up in a bungalow at Napean Sea Road. H. H. Maharaja Mahadeorao Jayajirao Sindhe is also in Bombay and stays in a bungalow at Hornby Villard.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. Bernard Croft (late 3rd Hussars), eldest son of Septimus Croft, Esquire, of St. Margaretsbury, Ware, and Mary Chichele, fifth daughter of the late Major-General George Chichele-Plowden, took place recently at St. Saviours, London.

THE Secretary of State has given sanction to the proposal of the Punjab Government that the appointment of Legal Remembrancer when held by a barrister should carry pension under article 549 of the Civil Service Regulations. Since the province was furnished with a Legislative Council the Legal Remembrancer also became "ex-officio" its Secretary, so that, the "Pioneer remarks," he has double claim to consideration as an official.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF CRIMINAL JUDICATURE.

Shipping Interests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JULY, 24.

It was only after years of deliberations and discussions that in 1879 the Acts for the administration of Justice and for the adjustment of procedure in criminal cases became Law for the German Empire. Experience proved nevertheless very soon that a Reform was desirable; but the long debates in the Imperial Diet during the winter of 1896 to 1897 ended with gaining a majority for such sweeping changes that the Government preferred to withdraw its Bill of Reform.

Just now the principles of the new Bills have been announced which the Government is determined to lay before the Diet in the coming winter session. We are told that among the innovations there are some of far-reaching importance. There will be an appeal allowed against the decisions of a Criminal Court; recompensation for lost time and travelling expenses will be allowed to Jurymen and lay assistants of the Bench in County Courts; juvenile criminals will be judged by special courts, and in their ordinary criminal courts the Bench will be composed of laymen and lawyers instead of lawyers only as at present. Thus in all the three instances of criminal jurisdiction for misdemeanour, felony and treason the lay element will be fairly represented.

About the technical improvement contained in these proposals of Reform we need not say a word. For us the political significance of the new Bills is of principal interest. Everyone of them corresponds to a demand advocated for years by the Liberal groups in Parliament. Their adoptation by the Government is another proof how much the Imperial Chancellor was in earnest when he formed the Alliance of Conservatives and Liberals as a working majority and premised that the Liberals will be satisfied by the legislative measures he had in store. As such the new regulations about limiting the prosecutions for the crime *laesae Majestatis*, the Reform of the Law on Stock Exchanges and the Act for legalising Associations and Public Meetings appear already on the Statute Roll. Now the proposed changes in Criminal Law are recognized as concessions to the Liberal wing of the "Bloc." We may consider them as conclusive proof that there is no foundation for the cry of some discontented Radicals who wish to join the Socialists in their set policy of opposition and therefore get never tired of parading their suspicion that the Chancellor being a born Conservative and an Agrarian by persuasion, will only make dupes of his Liberal supporters. We begin at last to wonder whether the eternal suspicions of those Radical wiseacres are more advantageous to the cause of Liberalism than the legislative proposals not only promised but laid before Parliament at the instigation of the Chancellor.

NEW HARBOUR BASINS AT ROTTERDAM.

On the invitation of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce the leading merchants, industrials and ship-owners of all countries of Europe attended the opening of the new harbour extension and were splendidly entertained from July 14th to 17th. The new docks will cover 496 acres or about five times as much as the surface now available for ocean-going ships at Rotterdam, and they will be provided with all modern appliances for loading and unloading. A very important presupposition of the great work was, of course, the doing away of the perils that threatened navigation at the entrance of the "New Waterway," the Hook of Holland, now so sadly famous for the accidents that befell the two steamers of the Great Eastern Railway Company. This danger was caused by the sediments deposited by the current immediately in front of the southern Mole. By extending the breakwater well into the sea not only this obstacle was got over, but the direction of the current was changed so cleverly that now the ingoing steamers are thereby carried up into the harbour.

With just pride the Chamber of Commerce could state that all these new harbour works including the deepening of the "New Waterway" that dates back to 1870, could be taken in hand by the City of Rotterdam without State help. It is even asserted that the interest on the loans contracted for this purpose will be entirely covered by the expected increase of the Harbour dues. The basis of this calculation is the growth of the traffic within the last twenty years. Since 1890 the yearly importation of Kerosene oil, for example, rose from 700,000 to two million tons. Still more considerable was the increase of the annual total of mineral ore, especially iron ore, Manganite and phosphate from Spain, Sweden and Russia via Rotterdam for the industrial district of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia. It rose from one to six million tons. English coal, North-German and Russian rye also find their way from Rotterdam up the Rhine river as far as Basle. Undoubtedly the favourable position of Rotterdam at the mouth of the most important navigable river of Europe is well illustrated by these figures. The growth of the good old City is correspondingly marvellous. From 1900 to 1907 the population increased from 3,20,000 to 3,90,000; but within the last six months another increase to 4,03,000 has been proved. The time will soon come when Rotterdam will be more populous than Amsterdam. As regards shipping Rotterdam is already the first harbour of the Netherlands. With its 10·2 million tons it is only behind two other harbours of Continental Europe, Antwerp with 11·2 and Hamburg with 12·04 million tons.

It is easily understood that Rotterdam owes most of its recent growth to the improvement of the water courses of the middle and upper Rhine and of its tributaries. Such inland feeding harbours as Cologne Duisburg, Ruhrort, Mannheim and Frankfort-on Main no other seaport can boast of. It has cost the German Empire many millions to make some of these midland cities so easily accessible to large steamers. But if Rotterdam thinks of making its harbour works pay by means of appropriate dues, the idea is suggested that the German Federal Governments may also think of recovering their expenses for regulating the watercourses, building the Main Canal, the Mannheim harbour, etc., by levying duties on the traffic. The old Act of the Vienna Congress about the freedom of navigation on the Rhine river could certainly not stand in the way, leaving alone its interpretation by the Dutch Government until 1839. The real hindrance for the German Federal Governments to impose dues on the shipping using the recent improvements of the waterway of the Rhine lies in a liberal interpretation of Article 54 of the German Constitution, whereby, on all natural watercourses dues are to be levied only for the use of special institutions founded for the facilitation of traffic." The question not yet decided is whether regulations of the river-bed, harbours, etc., may be considered "institutions" in the sense of this Article. There may be some reasonable doubt about this point. But who could prevent the German Governments and the Diet, if they are so minded, to abolish or modify Article 54 of the Constitution so as to allow the introduction of dues on artificially improved waterways?

THE SHIPPING TRADE.

The year ending on June 30th is reported on by the Association of Hamburg ship-owners as a most unsatisfactory one regarding their business. There has been an inadequate offer of freight for the large tonnage available after a period of prosperity; the price of coal, although recently somewhat lowered, is still far too high; wages of the crews have gone up and the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Bills for Jack Tar have also tended in the direction of increasing the working account of ship-holders. More important still are some other changes that curtailed the earnings of the various branches of navigation on the high seas.

For the regular lines the American crisis brought a large drop in the number of emigrants carried from Europe westward, while the increase of workmen returning from the industrial centres of America for want of employment offered no compensation worth speaking of. That the combination of the big passenger lines was extended over some important English outsiders in January of this year is certainly an improvement, but could not yet yield satisfactory results under the circumstances now prevalent. In freight earnings there was also a large fall: the scarcity of cargo affecting not only the carrying trade with the United States, but, on account of bad harvests, that with Brazil and Australia, and, on account of an unstable state of exchange, that with Chile and China. In the first half of 1908 the Egyptian commercial crisis made its influence felt as far as the port of Antwerp.

About the rate wars of the now reconciled Steamship Companies the Report contains very little. On the other hand the subventions recently granted by the Governments of the Netherlands, Belgium and and Sweden to their "national" lines are denounced as unhealthy and regrettable. In this connection it will be remembered that the rumours concerning Herr Ballin's advice to the Imperial Chancellor that such support with Government credit as the Cunard Line gets, it ought to be imitated in Germany, was at once refuted as baseless inventions. The Hamburg Association does not believe in the advisability of State help.

The trams that make up more than one half of the whole tonnage in the British Mercatile Fleet had great difficulty in finding employment and suffered from the depressed freight rates all over the world. The consequence was that many steamers were laid up and that smaller ship-owns found it impossible to fulfill their obligations to the British shipbuilding yards that had given the credit in the better times of previous years.

As regards sailing vessels there was the same scarcity of cargo on all routes across the Pacific. The Report puts on record its approval of a decision by the German Nautical Association, that a Mate's Certificate ought to imply, as at present, that the bearer has served at least a year: an able-bodied sailor on board a sailing vessel.

In the summer of 1907 the British Government gave notice to the German Empire that in future all English authorities will recognise German Certificates of Passenger Steamers as equivalent to those of the United Kingdom. In the same way the free-board-regulations of both countries are now identical. The underwater signals of ships that have shown so good results along the Belgian, Dutch and German shores of the German Ocean will now be used by the English ships in the Channel as well. The Report lays much stress on the importance of such international agreements and expresses a hope that a uniform load line will very soon be introduced into the Merchant Shipping Acts of all nations. Such friendly arrangements about the superintendence of mercantile shipping as they have been concluded between Germany and Great Britain during the last twelve months, certainly have a good chance of being gradually adopted by all other sea-trading nations as well.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE EMPIRE.

In July of 1908 the population of the German Empire has been computed above 63 millions as against 60,640,000 counted on December 1st 1905. If for convenience sake we assume similar increase to the next 1st of December we arrive at 63,350,000 for that date, i.e., 2,800,000 people more than at the last Census or an average yearly increase by 9,30,000 souls. An astonishing fact was brought to light by comparative statistics. For in the few years the ratio of increase rose to 1 1-2 per cent. per annum, while in the first years after the foundation of the German Empire it used to be just little above one per cent. It amounts to this that present the increase of population in Germany is double of what it was a generation ago.

If we ask for an explanation of this phenomenon, we find that the birthrate has been rather on the decline. The whole difference origin by the lower percentage of deaths and by the shrinkage in the annual figures for Emigration. Rarely the years with considerably more than 200 emigrants were quite the rule; in the present decade mark is below zero. In the first half of 1908 alone the 7000 Germans have emigrated, while the number of immigrants from other countries (Europe and America) is much higher.

Dry as these figures appear they allow some interesting inferences. For example we may deduce from them a convincing argument for the peaceable intentions of the powers. According to a Law enacted in 1867 the German peace footing ought to number one per cent of the population. Occasionally this normal figure has been overstepped, notably in the year 1893 when with the limitation of service in the colours the infantry a considerable increase of the standing Army was considered necessary. At present Army on a peace footing keeps below the regular six of one per cent. of the population. Now it is likely that the old percentage will again be reached in a near future. For nobody could think of adding on an average between 9000 and 10000 men every year to the men in rank and file. Indirectly the Army derives certain advantages from the wonderful increase of the population. In the first place the selection of recruits from the young men able to serve is more careful, so that only men of strong physique are accepted. Secondly it goes without saying that in case of war, of the able-bodied now rejected men a large reserve army may be formed for filling up the gaps caused by a succession of battles.

L. ASCH.

THE Annual Show of the Highland and Agricultural Society was opened on the 21st July at Aberdeen. His Majesty won the first prize for his three-year-old bulls with Evander, and he also gained a similar distinction for two year-old heifers with his Royal champion, Marjory.

"IT" says the "British Medical Journal" "is generally known that no less a person than Napoleon seems to have been a believer in the therapeutic virtue of music. A general order issued from headquarters at Cairo, Prairial 12, An VII. (December 21, 1798) runs as follows:—'Every day at noon there will be played on the places opposite the camps by the regimental bands different airs, which will enliven the spirits of the patients and recall to them the glorious moments of the campaigns.—(Signed) Bonaparte.'"

TURBULENT SERVIA.

IMPORTANT CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

Graeco-Slav Republic Planned.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

A telegram from Vienna states that numerous prominent Croatians, and the Bosnian named Nastics, who gave sensational evidence in the trial of the persons charged with a conspiracy to assassinate Prince Nicholas, have been arrested in connection with the Greater Servia Irredentist movement.

It is alleged that the conspirators are charged with planning a revolt in Croatia and Bosnia with the object of forming a Graeco-Slav Republic with the aid of Montenegro and Servia.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

Dutch Protest against President Castro.

WARSHIPS DESPATCHED.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

Holland is sending three men-of-war to the Caribbean Sea, owing to President Castro's determined hostility to the Dutch. He recently obliged the Dutch Minister to quit the country on account of a colourless article he wrote in an Amsterdam school magazine, advising young Dutchmen not to go to Venezuela while the Dictator continued his regime.

The Dutch Cruiser "Gelderland" left Willemstad to-day with arms and ammunition for the inhabitants of the neighbouring Dutch Island of Aruba, who are defenceless in case of any Venezuelan attack.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Two more Dutch cruisers have been ordered to the Caribbean Sea.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Shiahs Denounce the Shah.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Teheran states that the heads of the Shiah hierarchy are formally denouncing the Shah.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

The Sultan Offers a Parliament House.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The Sultan has offered to defray the cost of constructing a Parliament House.

RAGGING IN THE BUFFS.

Sharp Punishment.

PRACTICE TO BE STAMPED OUT.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

In connection with the recent order in the "London Gazette," removing from the Army Lieutenants H. Smith and Robertson, belonging to the 2nd Battalion of the Buffs, and depriving three other subalterns of a year's service, it is announced that this punishment is for ragging an officer lately joined, and is intended as a warning that ragging will be rigorously stopped.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Proposals in Temporary Abeyance.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The proposals from Hongkong respecting the closing of the opium divans are at present in abeyance owing to Lord Crewe's absence on the Continent.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Attitude of Employers.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The papers are complaining of the attitude of employers, especially in London, who, it is alleged, are spoiling the efficacy of the training of the Territorial Army which is now proceeding on Salisbury Plain, by not granting adequate leave facilities. Many of the men are only able to stay a week in Camp.

DEATH OF MR. SHEPHERD.

Founder of Ferry Steamers.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The death is announced of Mr. Shepherd, the founder of the system of ferry steamers in Bombay and Western India.

RACING IN AMERICA.

Believed to be Dead.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

As the result of the recent Anti-Gambling legislation, making gambling on a race-course a penal offence, racing in America is believed to be dead. It is announced that J. and R. Keene of Belmont are bringing their horses to New Market.

CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Worcester has beaten Gloucester by an innings and 108 runs.

KING AND KAISER.

Meeting at Cronberg.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

King Edward has left Cronberg for Ischl.

The Kaiser has bestowed the Order of the Red Eagle, First Class, on Sir Charles Hardinge, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who is accompanying King Edward.

According to a story appearing in several papers, a State visit of King Edward to Berlin has been arranged.

LATER.

King Edward arrived at Ischl this morning.

His Majesty's meeting with the Emperor William is the topic of Europe.

It is remarked that King Edward wore the uniform of the Blucher Hussars, whereas he wore mufti at the meeting in 1907.

Both Sovereigns appeared to be in the best of spirits and pleased at the meeting.

The correspondent of the "Times" in St. Petersburg says that the exchange of visits between the different monarchs is much approved in Russia, where the opinion is crystallising that rivalries between European Powers are inconsistent with the awakening of the Asiatic peoples.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Manicktollah Bomb Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

At yesterday's hearing of the Manicktollah Garden Bomb case further evidence was called as to the speeches delivered by Arabindo Ghose at extremist meetings.

The police officer who conducted the search at Subodh Chunder Mulli's house at Benares produced various papers seized by him on that occasion, among them being a telegram from a former clerk in the "Bande Mataram" office, afterwards employed as an accountant by Subodh, saying "for me thou art not arrested," which was the name given, in extremist circles, to Arabindo Ghose. Witness also produced a memorandum of various moneys lent to certain persons and an amount Rs. 500, sent to the "Yugantar."

A reporter of the "Bande Mataram" was also called and closely questioned by Mr. Norton, concerning the internal arrangements of the office of that paper.

An official of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway deposed that entries were found in a notebook in the Manicktollah garden which referred to various bridges and culverts on that Railway.

The hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

His Probable Departure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

The "Empire" is informed that Bepin Chandra Pal sails about the 20th inst. on the "Golconda" for Marseilles. He will visit Paris and proceed to America, where it is stated he will place the cause of India before the independent world.

By the same boat several Government scholarship holders as well as some Indian Industrial and Scientific Association chosen pupils leave for Europe.

KHUDIRAM'S EXECUTION.

Sympathy in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

A Bengali correspondent writes to the "Empire" that Khudiram's execution did not pass altogether unobserved in Calcutta. Many students were seen going barefooted to schools and colleges. In the evening a knot of young men gathered in College Square and sang "Jai Jaba Jiban Chola."

The following appears in the special late edition of the "Empire" this evening:—Some seven Bengalis employed at the Ishapur Government Rifle Factory went to work yesterday shoeless and foodless and were reported to the Superintendent. It also stated that several men were discharged from the Factory some days ago and afterwards the Superintendent of the department in which they had been engaged received a threatening letter warning him to look out for a repetition of the Kankinara outrage. The matter is under investigation.

CHINESE SCHOOLS IN JAVA.

The Emperor's Generosity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 12.

The Emperor of China presented 20,000 dols. to a private Chinese school in Java, besides a donation of books for the pupils. Measures have also been taken for despatching several teachers from Peking, the outlay to be met out of school funds.

Outside Chinese circles in Java, says the "Straits Times," this intermeddling of the Emperor of China in Java matters which are altogether outside his sphere has aroused sharp comment. The schoolmasters cannot land there without the consent of the Java Government, and the books cannot be used in the schools without official sanction.

THE house on Denmark Hill, Camberwell, where Ruskin resided in the forties of last century, and in which he wrote the second part of his "Modern Painters," is being converted into a boarding-house for gentlemen.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

THE Indian Budget debate in the House of Commons was maintained throughout at a high level. It was far from being dull and dreary, and deserved a larger audience. The speech of Mr. Buchanan, Under Secretary of State for India, was a lucid and satisfactory exposition of the finances of this country, and in regard to the reasonable aspirations of the people, it was sufficiently sympathetic and promising. He would not exaggerate or minimize the gravity of the prevalent discontent, and reaffirmed the resolution of Government to deal with disaffection, and the violent forms in which it has exhibited itself, with courage, firmness and resolution. He was, however, of opinion that the bright side occupied by far the greater part of the canvas. The brightness does not lie in the prospect of a gradual disappearance of the racial feeling which violent agitators have succeeded in deepening and extending among their fellows. I apprehend that whatever reforms the Government may introduce, whatever concessions they may grant, there will always be a large body of mischievous malcontents whom it is impossible to placate. In these circumstances, the best and only course for the rulers to adopt is to do their duty by the people of India justly and honourably, and also, I may add, lovingly and sympathetically. The brightness of the picture, however, lies in the financial and economic results achieved by the Government, against heavy odds, within the last five years. The reduction of the Salt Tax by something like twenty-five per cent., benefiting greatly man and beast alike; the self-denying reduction in the opium revenue at the rate of £ 300,000 per annum, with the prospect of its total extinction in the course of ten years, provided that China fulfilled her own part of the obligation; the increase of a hundred per cent. in five years in the expenditure on education, as well as the increased outlay on sanitation,—these are some of the achievements for which it would be unfair to withhold our acknowledgments from our rulers. Whatever agitators may say, the affairs of India are being administered more and more with the object of promoting the well-being of her children, and from present indications it is reasonable to believe that in ten years more we shall see the fulfilment of a number of economic and political reforms which ought to satisfy moderate ambition. Mr. Buchanan recognizes that Government may not be able to satisfy all the ideals of Indian reformers; "but to those who loyally accept the conditions of our rule, we want to offer an active and real responsibility in the concerns of their own people. It is not a simple or a single problem. But if we can convince those most interested of the sincerity of our desire to solve it, we shall have the assistance of all moderate sections of the community." This assistance must be active and positive. The Moderates have yet to draw up a clear and definite programme of action, to which they must loyally adhere, and which they should earnestly endeavour to inculcate on their countrymen. They must purge themselves of the accusation, which is commonly laid against them, of faint-heartedness and irresolution, of sitting on the fence and scarcely knowing their own mind. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the present Ministry. There is no reason to cavil at the principles, solemnly laid down by Lord Morley from time to time, on which the administration should be conducted, and we have had an earnest of his sincerity in the reforms, which he has already adopted, and others which are in contemplation.

THE MILITANT M. P.

In his reply on the debate, Mr. Buchanan rebuked Sir Henry Cotton for some of his strictures, observing that they would not exactly make the task of government easier. The same remark is applicable, perhaps in a greater measure, to the militant member of Parliament, Mr. J. D. Rees. He made, as is his wont, a good fighting speech; his onslaught upon Sir Henry Cotton, and others of that ilk in and out of Parliament, was full of verve and vigour. He is possessed by the idea that it is the educational system which is at the bottom of all the mischief and trouble that we are witnessing in India, and he therefore moved an amendment to the effect that the system stands in urgent need of reform. He had, however, very little in the way of positive advice to offer, beyond the hackneyed complaint that the education was devoid of moral and religious training. "It was clear," he said, "that further steps were necessary before the students at Indian Universities were efficiently protected from being debauched by agitators." This is easier said than done. Intellectual training on western lines will inevitably create ferment, and no form of education, worthy of its name, will produce a class of men who will quietly and submissively accept things as they find them. The students cannot, again, be protected from the atmosphere around them. Mr. Rees seems to think that if Government had a greater control over the text-books prescribed for schools and colleges, and if certain amendments, according to his own notion of the fitness of things, were made in the text-books of history, the Indian youth will be a model of sobriety and right conduct. It is too much to expect that any emendations or expurgations will be of any avail. They will rather defeat their very object. The purpose will not be served even by Mr. Rees' book on "Real India," if it were introduced as a text book. There will not be one agitator the less for it in this country. Mr. Rees went for his old enemies, the Babus and the Brahmins, and gave a piece of gratuitous advice to Government that they should "renounce the policy of alienating friends in a vain effort to conciliate enemies." He supports the complaint, which is sometimes made on behalf of Musalmans, that loyalty does not pay. Loyalty, if it depends entirely on payment, is worth little in reality. It is then not so much loyalty as self-interest, enlightened self-interest, if you please.

A CIVILIAN ON THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir Henry Cotton condemned the Civil Service and the entire bureaucratic system. He was himself a member of the Civil Service, as well as his father, and his grand-father before him, and he has likewise one of his own sons in the same service, which he now roundly condemns as being "unsuited to the government of a people who would freely rule themselves." If it were a fair inference from his remarks that the Civilians are bound in honour to retire, giving over the control of the country to the natives, his own son must set the noble example by leading the way. But the son may not be of the same opinion as his father, and it would be unjust, in that case, to visit upon him the amiable aberrations of his senior. Sir Henry is aghast at the enormity of an alien domination maintained against the wishes of the natives, and he considers it an absurdity that a parcel of "foreign pilgrims and strangers" should have the effrontery to come to India to carry on its administration. He triumphantly asked if the British were going to govern the people of India in accordance with their own wishes and feelings, or in direct opposition to them, as was the wicked habit of the rulers. It does not appear from the report of his speech whether he defined the the wishes and feelings which the authorities must obey. If he is in sympathy with the advanced section of Indian agitators, then the only course open to England is to retire from India, bag and baggage, resigning their trust to the people. Is he prepared for this eventuality? Compared with Sir Henry, Mr Keir Hardie was moderation itself. His speech was singularly free from wild invective and vituperation. He gave a flat contradiction to the statement attributed to him, while he was touring last year in India, that the condition of Eastern Bengal was worse than that of Russia, and that the atrocities committed by officials would, if they were known, evoke more horror in England than the Turkish outrages in Armenia. Those sentiments were strongly condemned by the press, both in India and England, and as I myself, too, had something to say to them, it is but fair that his unqualified disclaimer should be given as wide publicity.

TEMPERANCE IN INDIA.

The lecture on "Temperance in America," delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hill, of the American Mission, was chiefly interesting as showing that the agency for its promotion in the United States was quite different from that which was employed lately, with very indifferent success, in Poona and elsewhere in the Deccan. There was no espionage, no molestation, no picketting, no coercion however mild; in short, it was not a case of Roman meeting Roman in the far West. It was the subtle, penetrating and potent influence of woman which worked its way among the drunkards in America. It was she who influenced the legislation of the States. "They first aimed at local option, these women, and having succeeded in it they worked at the very root of the mischief by prohibition." They entered the gilded saloons and prayed their erring husbands and brothers out of them. I have no present means of knowing how far the strenuous efforts of these women have affected the drinking habits of Americans. After all they may have done in favour of prohibition, I think it may be safely assumed that there is still a lot of drinking in America, as it is everywhere else in the world, wherever intoxicants are consumed. In India a large proportion of the population does not drink. The religious sense of the two great communities of India, Hindus and Musalmans, is opposed to it. Yet, in spite of the Upanishads and the Koran, millions of both these communities, chiefly the lower classes, have no scruples whatever in regard to the forbidden drink. Those among the higher classes who have a weakness for it indulge in it clandestinely, and I suppose it is to these men that Sir George Clarke referred in his speech to the Temperance deputation that waited upon him, a few weeks back, when he observed, in passing, that there was a lot of secret drinking in Poona, and that the poor labourer was not alone to blame in the matter. We cannot expect the women of India, occupying as they do a position of subjection and degradation, to take arms against their male lords in the cause of temperance. They are too timid and ignorant in the first place, to join in such a crusade. If they were to pluck up sufficient courage to remonstrate with their masters, they would be assailed with sharp words, and may be, with hard blows. So it is not the Indian woman whom we may look up to for purging the land of the demon of drink. The Government policy, we are assured, is directed against it. But above all, the Temperance associations can do much to mitigate the evil. They must not confine their exertions to the delivery of moral lectures which do not reach the masses, whose amelioration is sought by them. They may send out rescue parties to the homes of the drunken, with injunctions to beware of any semblance of picketting. They may institute a course of lantern lectures in the vernaculars near their homes, and they may start tea and coffee shops, where light refreshments, with the innocuous beverage, may be had at a cheap rate. These will act as a powerful counter-attraction in opposition to the public houses. The work of Army Temperance has been sensibly promoted by tea and coffee shops in barracks.

DION.

PRINTERS' STRIKE.

Allahabad Press Affected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 12.

There has recently been some discontent amongst the employes of the United Provinces Government Press regarding the rates of pay which has culminated in a strike. Nearly the whole of the compositors engaged on piece work, numbering about 200, stayed away from press on Tuesday. Their precipitate action seems to have been due to a little incident which occurred on Monday. A junior compositor was dismissed for continuous bad work and the demand by the men that he should be reinstated was refused. In a petition to the Government the two principal points mentioned by the men are that the local rates of pay should be substituted by the Calcutta rates and that their services should qualify them for pensions. Of course in Calcutta men would be able to earn more money, but their expenses of living would be considerably higher. Petitioners also say that at first the same rates prevailed here as at Calcutta, but that the rates have twice been cut down till now they stand at their present quotation, and while the rates have been cut down the cost of living has risen considerably. Petitioners ask that different classes of workmen (permanent hands, temporary hands and piece-workers, the first mentioned of whom are entitled to pensions) should be abolished, and that as in Calcutta and other Government presses they may all be deemed permanent hands working for pension while paid monthly on piece-work system at what they consider fair rates.

It is not likely that the strike will very seriously inconvenience the authorities, as they have a permanent establishment of about 120 men, and probably the difficulty of filling the places of those who have stayed away from work with fresh compositors would not be great. It is hoped, however, that this latter measure will be obviated by the strikers returning to work. The men had not returned to work this morning.

THE JUTOGH TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

The case of Karim Khan was postponed on the 11th instant for some further evidence, but comes on to-morrow.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Letter from Aga Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 12.

The first meeting of the Deccan Provincial Moslem League was held here this afternoon at Bund Cottage. There were present delegates from important districts of the province as well as all the leading Mahomedans of this city.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Barrister, occupied the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in his opening speech said:—

I welcome you all to this historical capital of the Deccan in the name of the Reception Committee. This is the first occasion on which Mahomedans of different parts of this province have assembled together for the discussion of public affairs affecting them. Our community remained politically inarticulate and our silence has proved fatal to our interests. Recent events in the Deccan have more than ever justified the birth of our new organisation. Classes in this province which had no political significance a short time ago have now come to the surface, and their voice is being mistaken for real public opinion in these parts. We should not have minded that so much had it echoed sentiments of loyalty, moderation and universal benevolence. Exactly the reverse has been the case. This province has been flooded with

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and an artificial unrest has been manufactured in it which has culminated in the recent disgraceful riots in Bombay. We are therefore compelled to relinquish the policy of a lifeless, aimless inactivity and to organize a body to present before the Government and the public the real views and wishes of the important Mahomedan community. You will be called upon to-day to give expression to your real feelings regarding British rule in this country and to adopt measures to prevent Mahomedan youths being infected by the political plague which rages round them. Our motto is unflinching loyalty to British rule and peace and good-will to all our neighbours. In conclusion, I beg to announce that H. H. the Aga Khan has kindly accepted the offer of the permanent Presidentship of this League made to him by your Committee. His Highness is unable to be present here to-day, but he has desired me to read to you his inaugural address.

LETTER FROM AGA KHAN.

His Highness wrote as follows:— My Dear Mr. President,—It was my earnest desire to attend the first meeting of the League of Moslems of the Deccan, and to discuss with them the questions which must be stirring all thoughtful, patriotic Indians at the present juncture. But unfortunately business of the most urgent character has called me away. I can only briefly write the views which I should have liked personally to put before the League. The times are such when no true Indian patriot can remain silent. We find the country in the grip of new forces, quivering with new emotions. Amid much that is good we see, alas! a growing indiscipline and contempt for authority, a striving after change without perceiving whither that change would lead us, and the setting up of false and impracticable constitutional ideals which will mislead the unthinking. No man who loves his country as we do can stand idly by, and see India drift into courses leading irrevocably to disaster.

PATRIOTISM.

I have referred to the duty of patriotic Indians What do we mean by patriotism? Love of one's country. This is no cold and abstract sentiment, like the love of beauty and the arts. It is a constant and fixed desire, like the longing for health and strength—it is a passion which fills our lives and colours all ours ideals, aiming always at serving our country and maintaining its laws and institutions. In India patriotism, love of country, must mean the desire to see its people happy and prosperous and contented; its soil and natural resources developed; its intellectual life quickened, ennobled by example, stimulated towards progress. But these ends—ends which must be the goal of every true patriot—can only be reached by the processes of development and evolution working on natural lines. Violent disturbances arrest the growth of the forces which make for progress, perhaps for generations.

EVOLUTION.

But these processes of evolution and development, which are the fundamental bases of national progress, imply the existence of a strong, just and stable Government—a Government powerful enough to protect the interest of the weak against the pressure of the strong, and prevent minorities from being crushed by the weight of powerful majorities: a Government which will secure justice and equality of opportunity for all. In Europe and America the various races have been moulded into homogeneous States by centuries of combined self-sacrifice and by unity of ideals. It took a century to weld Norman and Saxon into England; another six centuries to amalgamate England and Scotland into Great Britain. Ten centuries elapsed between the death of Charlemagne and the dissolution of the premature Empire, and the union of the German States under one head. Even in America, built out of ready-made European human materials, union came only after one of the fiercest wars in the history of the world. In India no such union as is essential to the creation of a strong, independent, homogeneous State is possible without centuries of consolidation. Even if we assume that the forces tending to unification are quickened by the machinery of modern civilisation, generations must pass before India is a nation. In very truth we can detect no signs of the advent of that unity which is the first essential to the creation of a modern State. Is it not abundantly clear then that until such unity is attained the maintenance of

BRITISH RULE

is an absolute, a paramount necessity. India must have a strong and effective Government. Great Britain alone can give her the protection and guidance which are essential to her progress and prosperity. Swaraj is, in our present condition, an idle and a mischievous dream. Assuming that it were possible of attainment, it would, by throwing the country into inextricable confusion, arrest the march of all those forces which are steadily, if slowly, pressing India forward in the paths of industrial, economic, social and intellectual advancement. But we all know that neither now nor in the perceptible future is Swaraj possible of attainment. There is no alternative between British rule and internal anarchy or some other form of foreign domination. Will any man who can think clearly say that any other form of foreign domination could do for India a tithe of what Great Britain has done in the past; would hold out the prospect of a tithe of the progress which is possible under British rule in the future? Let us look these facts squarely in the face. If we do we cannot fail to see that until the Indian peoples are so united that cut of them can be fashioned a homogeneous, independent State, British rule—not only a titular supremacy but a vigorous force permeating every branch of the administration—is an absolute necessity. Therefore, I put it to you that it is the duty of all true Indian patriots to make that rule streng. I do not mean stroag in the physical sense. That is the duty of Great Britain, which she is perfectly able to discharge. Moreover, Great Britain's mission in the East is not and never has been one of force, but of the peace and liberality, which has brought to tens of millions in Asia the comfort, the prosperity and opportunities of intellectual advancement which they now enjoy. No, I mean strong in its hold on the mind, the affection, the imagination of the peoples of India. This is a duty which lies not only upon Mahomedans, but equally upon Hindus, Parsis and Sikhs, upon all who are convinced of the benevolence of British rule. If there are any amongst the less thoughtful members of the Hindu community who think they can snatch temporary advantage by racial supremacy, let them pause upon all they would lose by the withdrawal of that British control under which has been effected the amazing progress of the past century. These are the patriotic ideals which, I think, should animate the Mahomedan community at the present junctnre. Recognising, as we must do, that British rule is essential to India—that it is the only rule which can preserve us from internal anarchy or unsympathetic foreign domination, that it is the only rule under which India can march steadily along the paths of peace, contentment, and moral and intellectual progress by which we have advanced so far—let us bend all our energies to making that rule strong in its hold upon the imagination and affection of the people of India. Ours must be no

LUKEWARM PATRIOTISM,

no passive unemotional acquiescence in the established order. It must be a living, controlling, vitalising force, guiding all our actions, shaping all our ideals. Here in the Deccan we should pursue these ideals and combat the disruptive retrograde forces at work in no sectarian spirit. Rather should it be our task to persuade by precept and example those Hindus who have strayed from the path of true progress to return to it. But because I see so clearly the chaos and retrogression which threaten India from the growth of some of the new forces we find at work, because I shudder at the anarchy, the loss, the moral and material suffering which must befall our country if they are allowed to spread, I say from the bottom of my heart that it is the duty of all true Indian patriots not only to accept British rule as the indispensable condition of national advancement, but to make the strengthening of that rule the fixed purpose of their lives.

RESOLUTION.

Proposed by Sirdar Bahadur Captain Mohamed Khan, seconded by Nawab Abdul Feroz Khan, and unanimously passed, that His Highness the Aga Khan should be President, and Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed the Secretary of the Deccan Provincial Moslem League.

Proposed by Khan Bahadur Sirdar Ghiyasuddin of Nasik, seconded by Mir Enayatulla Khan, Jagirdar of Ahmednagar and Kazi of Poona, and unanimously passed, that this meeting puts on record its unalterable conviction that the maintenance of British rule in India is not only a titular supremacy, but a vigorous force permeating every branch of the administration and is an absolute and paramount necessity. It therefore expresses its strong denunciation and abhorrence of the recent attempts made in this province by some political fanatics to weaken that supremacy by speeches and writings tending to foster racial animosity between Europeans and Indians in this country, as well as by the introduction of disruptive and anarchical agencies. Further, it resolves by all means in its power to prevent the rise and growth of the spirit of sedition and insubordination among all classes of His Majesty's subjects in the Deccan, and particularly among the followers of Islam.

Proposed by Ebrahim Heroon Jaffer Sait, seconded by Abdulla Abdul Wahed Sait, and unanimously passed, that this meeting expresses its high admiration of the wisdom and capacity displayed by His Excellency the Viceroy in the administration of this Empire amid most trying circumstances, and begs to assure him of its perfect confidence in his statesmanship and warm support of the measures introduced by his Government to maintain peace and order in this country. Further, this meeting offers its grateful thanks to His Excellency for his noble fulfilment of the pledges made by him to the Mahomedan deputation, specially those pertaining to the appointment of Mahomedan Judges to the High Courts of India, and prays that the claims of the Mahomedan community regarding the expansion of the Legislative Councils and reform of Municipalities will receive equally generous and satisfactory treatment at his hands.

Sirdar Bahadur Captain Lal Khan proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair.

BOY runners belonging to the Young Men's Christian Association carried a tube containing a message from the Mayor of New York to the Mayor of Chicago in 115 hours 47 seconds. The distance covered, 1,130 miles, was divided into 2,000 sections, and a boy was allotted to each section. The run excited immense popular enthusiam.

THE 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, is due to leave Gibraltar, where it has spent the last two years, on the 5th October "en route" for Wellington, where it relieves the 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, ordered to Madras and Bellary. The Battalion will arrive at Bombay on the 23rd October by the troopship "Plassy." The old 34th was last in India from 1875 to 1890, when it returned Home from Burma.

REFORMS OF THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

The Position of the Mohamedan Minority.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent resolution of the Bombay Government, on the question of reforms in the District Municipalities has created profound disappointment in the Mahomedan community of this Presidency. It was never expected that so soon after the promises of His Excellency the Viceroy and so soon after the All-India Mahomedan Deputation had waited on the Viceroy, the Mahomedans would be so treated by the Bombay Government. This resolution not only nips in the bud the genuine and just aims and aspirations of the Mahomedan minority but subverts the most statesmanlike principle of equality in policy laid down by Lord Minto himself.

The resolution in question in referring to the separate representation of minorities asserts that the Governor-in-Council was of opinion that "a system of communal representation, though attractive at first sight, is beset by practical difficulties, and is also open to the objection that it may stir up sectional animosities." This expression of opinion is, I fear, based on mis-apprehension of facts and total disregard of what has happened in the past.

Prior to the visit of the All-India Mahomedan Deputation to the Viceroy, I contributed several letters to your columns on the subject of reforms in the representative bodies and proved that the past experience of the last decade had distinctly established the fact that under the present law of local self government the Moslem minority was unable to secure a single seat on Local as well as the Municipal Boards. I had proved that contention on the authority of, and by citing quotations from, the writings of the leading Mahomedans of this Presidency, namely—the late Sirdar Mahomed Yacub Khan and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin of Bombay. I had shown that the capital mistake of Lord Ripon's Acts of 1883 and 1884 was the unscientific attempt of planting bodily the Western method of election in the East. In towns divided between rival communities the election of Municipal Commissioners had generally been the occasion of fierce racial and religious quarrels. After faring worse in the election as well as before the Hindoo officials, the Mahomedans had to give it up as an unprofitable and a bad job. Even in advanced cities like Calcutta, Madras and Bombay such occurrences were not uncommon. His Excellency the Governor, who has just come to India and has not yet had the opportuny of meeting the representative Mahomedans of this Presidency, is not aware of the real conditions of Mahomedan thought. Indian thought is so essentially different in constitution that any system obtaining in Western countries based upon the assumption that all men have equal opportunities is obviously unsuited to it. The principle upon which representation should be based in India is not one of localities and institutions but of castes, races and interests; if real wants of different classes are to be brought to the notice of the Government and their interests safe-guarded. The only effective means of securing peace and contentment amongst the different creeds is to determine the number of seats to be allotted to each community severally and thereby take away from the electors the racial prejudice or preference. The process for carrying out this proposal and for elaborating such a system may appear difficult and tedious, but the difficulties are not insuperable. If an honest endeavour was made, if necessary with the help of leading Mahomedan gentlemen, there is not the least doubt that a scheme could be formulated which would result in securing a real representative body in the District Boards and the Municipalities, which would fully satisfy the legitimate demands of the Mahomedans. This method of allowing each community to elect its own representatives prevails in the Punjab and the United Provinces and has worked well and has given entire satisfaction to all concerned.

Really speaking, the absence of this system, in our presidency, has been the cause of great friction between the Hindoos and Mahomedans. The reason is obvious non-Moslems did not vote for a Moslem, because unless he was in sympathy with the views of the majority on all matters he could not receive their support, if he did receive any at all. Thus the Mahomedans were altogether precluded from the advantage of these privileges. And the administration of the Local and Municipal Boards by the majority has been of a sectional character and has consequently created discontent and engendered racial ill-feeling. As these facts, in my opinion, should be brought to the notice of the Governor, I make this respectful appeal to His Excellency to pause and reconsider the whole question and not to over-look the legitimate claims of the Mahomedan community. The Mahomedans being a district race, a separate franchise will not only give them adequate representation but will remove animosities.

The All-India Mahomedan Deputation, that waited on the Viceroy, after pointing out that the Mahomedans numbered between 1/5th and 1/4th of the total population of India, had urged that the position accorded to the Mahomedan community in any kind of representation, direct or indirect, and in all other ways affecting their status and influence, should be commensurate not merely with the numerical strength but also with their political importance and the value of the contribution, which they make to the defence of the Empire. The address further pointed out that the representative institutions of the European type, should be introduced with care and caution, otherwise Mahomedan interests would be placed at the mercy of an unsympathetic majority. It was further pointed out that the representation of Mahomedans was very inadequate in the past and the absence of any reliable method of ascertaining the direction of popular choice, the election that was so kindly made by the Government, did not carry with it the approval of those whom the nominees were selected to represent.

The Governor-General in reply said "I am entirely in accord with you" and further conceded the point that the Mahomedans so far did not receive adequate representation and added "any electoral representation in India would be doomed to mischievous failure which aimed at granting a personal enfranchisement regardless of the beliefs and traditions of the communities composing the population of this continent." To meet those drawbacks the Viceroy proposed "to assign a certain number of seats to be filled exclusively by Mahomedans." The Viceroy conveyed the following assurance to the Muslim community. "In the meantime I can only say to you that the Mahomedan community may rest assured that their political rights and interests as a community will be safeguarded in any administrative re-organisation with which I am concerned."

The policy enunciated by Sir Herbert Risley, the Home Secretary, in his circular letter, of advocating class representation and of giving special rights to Mahomedans and Anglo-Indian merchants, has entirely been lost sight of. In fact the resolution of the Bombay Government reverses that noble policy. Even the non-Moslems cannot approve of this policy, inasmuch as the recently met Hindoo convention of the Indian National Congress at Allahabad has adopted a

resolution, reserving the claims of minorities in all reforms that might be demanded by the Congress. This action of the Local Government has caused a painful disappointment amongst loyal Mahomedans and an impression is beginning to gain ground that this was an indirect means of shutting them out from the benefits of the recent reforms. This will also convey an idea that the Moslem minority couldnot get their rights without agitation. This belief should not be allowed to spread. Though the Mahomedans have their own aspirations, so far there is no political discontent amongst them. So that their segregated position, in a true statesman like manner, should be saved from that infection; because at this juncture when the feelings of the people were stirred up, any kind of agitation was likely to embarrass the authorities and was consequently undesirable.

I am almost positive, under the scheme in question no Moslem stands a chance of being elected. Under its provisions two-third of the seats are thrown open to election and the remaining seats will vest in the Government for nomination. In a town equally divided between Hindus and Mahomedans, the number of Moslem voters can never equal that of the Hindoos, because they are poor and have not higher education so extensively. Consequently the result will be that if 24 seats were allotted to that town, all 16 open to election will be captured by the Hindoos, and the Mahomedans, will have to look to Government for couple of nominations which it may be graciously pleased to spare after nominating their own officers etc. Howsoever vast the Mahomedan interest in that town may be they will be completely subject to the Hindoo majority. In other words the Government will create an artificial majority and by its powerful aid will empower that weak majority to control and govern the interests of the powerful minority. This injustice coupled with sectional administration, that will follow the rule of the majority, as it has done in the past, will act more harshly now, as the controlling official hand will be entirely removed. The Government nominations will be thoroughly unsatisfactory as they hitherto have been in the past. Government has the unfortunate knack of selecting men, who are either unpopular or are not in touch with the wants of the Mahomedan community. This state of affairs is sure to create discontent, which is bound to be unparalled in the history of this Presidency. The Mahomedans expect better reward than this for their loyalty.

If the Government really desire to associate the Moslem minority with the reforms in the country and want their fuller representation, then it ought to begin the extension of these reforms on the lines which are likely to succeed and not on the lines which are doomed to mischievous failure. It should never be forgotten that the reforms in the Municipalities and Local Boards being the very foundation upon which the fabric of the future higher reforms will rest; it being a school where the Indians will be educated and trained eventually for self-government. I could not do better than quote the words of Lord Minto on this subject:—"I agree with you gentlemen, that the initial rungs in the ladder of self-government are to be found in the Municipal and District Boards and that it is in that direction that we must look for the gradual political education of the people." Surely the Bombay Government has adopted a wrong method to attain that object so far as the Moslem community was concerned.

After the explicit promise of His Excellency the Viceroy the events in this presidency have taken an alarming turn. The Mahomedans must unite to guard against the encroachment upon their rights and should at once move in the matter. I am sure His Highness the Aga Khan will not allow his efforts to be entirely defeated. Where are the Currimbhois Kabiruddins, Sirdars and others? The interest of their silent brethren and co-religionists demand prompt and decisive action.—Yours, &c.,

ALAM KULI KHAN,
Jagirdar and Inamdar of Ahmednagar.

August 9.

LOYALTY AT CHHOTA UDAIPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHHOTA UDAIPUR, AUGUST 10.

A mass meeting of the residents of Chhota Udaipur of all castes and creeds assembled at the bungalow and compound of the Dewan yesterday afternoon to express their indignation and contempt at the anarchical and seditious methods employed by certain misguided people in India for the achievement of political rights and privileges, and to declare their confidence in the established Government. The meeting was representative of all classes and communities, and was presided over by the Nagarseth Mr. Asalchand Vadaji. The speakers included some of the most prominent pleaders and Sethias including Messrs Jyanand Chhaganlal Trivedi, Chhaganlal Ranchhodlal Dave, Jwalaprasad Narbheshankar Bhat and several others. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:—"That the citizens of Chhota Udaipur in a public meeting assembled unanimously declare their disapprobation and indignation at the anarchical and seditious methods employed by certain people in some parts of the country for the achievement of political rights and privileges, and view with extreme contempt the bomb throwing and similar outrages, as also all attempts at creating disaffection towards the established rule They further declare their unanimous and entire confidence in the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Minto and His Excellency Sir George Syndenham Clarke. The meeting also records its deep grief at the sad death of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy under certain painful circumstances, and condoles with Mr. Kennedy in his irreparable bereavement."

It having been unanimously resolved to submit copies of the above proceedings to Government, the meeting dissolved after responding to three lusty cheers for Lords Morley and Minto and Sir George Clarke and His Highness the Maharaja of Chhota Udaipur.

THE TROOPS AND THE RIOTS.

Thanks from the Governor.

Yesterday morning Brigadier-General Greenfield, commanding Bombay Brigade, attended a parade of the British troops at Colaba, and subsequently of the 116th Mahrattas at Marine Lines, and personally communicated to the troops the appreciation of their services and behaviour during the recent disturbances expressed by H.E. the Governor in a letter to the General Officer Commanding 6th Division.

A HINDU deputation, from Lahore, is expected shortly, at Simla, to present an address to Sir Louis Dane.

THE Acting Chief Justice, on the 11th instant, refused the application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the notorious Purnea bad livelihood case.

THE ARMS ACT.

Houses and Shops Searched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

A telegram, dated Dacca, August 11th, says that the house of P. Roy was searched by an Inspector of the Criminal Intelligence Department. Roy is a Christian, and his two sons are Volunteers, and as such they had two Government rifles, with three rounds of ball cartridges for each.

One of his sons had also a fowling piece, and some ammunitition for it; but none of these, or the bayonets, or revolvers produced by Roy were taken away by the police. Nothing more was found.

Roy has reported the matter to the head of the Volunteer Corps, of which he was also a member for seven years.

All the shops of native gun-repairing mistries were also searched and the guns found there were taken away by the police.

EXCITING SCENE.

Terriers Slay Panthers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, AUGUST 12.

A very unusual and interesting sight was witnessed here this morning.

Specially trained dogs of the Maharaja Saheb were let loose on two full-grown panthers. About 8,000 people had assembled on the Maidan to see this long looked-for event. It was an exciting spectacle to see the wild brutes killed by the puny terrier.

His Highness, with the Maharani Saheb, was early on the scene, and His Highness' coming was a signal to commence this unequal fight.

When the cages of the panthers were opened, they slowly crouched out, and finding themselves hemmed in by such a large mass of people, they, at first, pretended to slink away back into their cages; but in reality wanted to pounce upon the spectators. These tactics of theirs were anticipated by the dogs, and they did not give the panthers time to carry out their intention, but at once attacked them in a body and the panthers were overwhelmed and killed.

The panthers were from the Hyderabad jungles, and the dogs were previously given some sort of snuff that deadened their scent.

THE MONSOON.

Current Meteorological Conditions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

The following is a summary of Mr. Field's memorandum on the current meteorological conditions:—

(1) The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon was late in arrival on the West Coast, and slow in penetrating inland. As a consequence, the rains were not fully established until July. On the whole, the Arabian Sea Monsoon was more vigorous than that of the Bay of Bengal.

(2) The accumulations of snow melted quickly in June, and their retarding effect disappeared early in July, when the Arabian Sea current became vigorous. Little fresh snowfall has since occurred, and the snowfall factor is not likely to exercise any prejudicial effect, during the remainder of the Monsoon season.

(3) Barometric pressure, in the Indian Ocean and Australia, during the period May to July, differed little from the normal, and in South America it was in some excess in June and July. In both regions it was exceedingly steady, in this respect contrasting strongly with the pressure of last year. An excess of pressure in South America is favourable to Indian rainfall, and is usually associated, in this respect, with a low pressure over the Indian Ocean and Australia. This year, however, pressure in the Indian Ocean region, being nearly normal, does not show its usual relationship with the high pressure in South America, but still is not antagonistic to it in regard to the Indian rainfall.

(4) An analysis by Dr. Walker's statistical method of the data now available indicates the probability of an excess of rainfall for the remaining period of the Monsoon. It should, however, be borne in mind, that this method, in its present state of development, is subject to the limitations, indicated in paragraph 11, of Dr. Walker's forecast for August and September 1907. On the whole the conditions now prevailing over the Indian Monsoon region, as far as they are known, do not appear unfavourable for rainfall in August and September.

JAIN SHASTRIC DIPLOMA.

Muni Dharmavijaya Honoured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, AUGUST 11.

There was a large and influential gathering of Jains and Hindus at the Jain Yashovijavaji Pathsala in Benares city to confer the degree of Shastravi Sharad Jainacharaya on Muni Dharmavijayaji, founder and Principal of the Pathshala. Among those present were His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, Captain Vindeshwari Prasad, Hon'ble Munshi Madhavlal, Professor Norman, Professor Adhikari, Shett Veerchand Deepchand, C. I. E., Manibhai Goculdhas Bhagilal, Veerchand Deepchand Gulabchand, Devchand Bhagubhai Karbhari of Bombay, Mahamahopadhyaya Satischandra Nidyabhushan, Dr. Subodh Chandra Das of Calcutta, Chunilal Chaganlal of Surat, and Mahamahopadhyaya Subramana Shastri of Kashi.

After some religious stansas were recited, Pandit Shyam Sunder read out the contents of the Diploma and Mahamahopadhyaya Satischandra Vidyabhushan an address of welcome in English.

The Maharajah, through his Private Secretary spoke in Hindi a few words of encouragement.

Muni Dharamvijaya in accepting the Diploma addressed the meeting in suitable words.

A vote of thanks to the Mahrajah was proposed by Shett Veerchand Deepchand, C. I. E., and seconded by the Hon'ble Munshi Madhavlal. After distribution of flowers and perfumes the meeting dispersed at 6-30 p. m.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

The clerk of the weather was in a good humour yesterday, consequently these Sports were held under favourable conditions. The attendance was good and competition keen. The first event, tent-pegging with swords, was not very good and showed a sad want of practice on the part of most of the competitors. Mr. Owen Symons stood out easily, as with only one run, on account of arriving late, he scored full marks, which was more than the others did with two. Major Kilkelly was second in very good style but failed to carry, although on both occasions he scored a touch. Mr. Boothby although credited with one carry was much to slow. There was no award in the Horse tent-pegging. Musical chairs, the next event was quite exciting, a disinclination to canter, one of the rules of competition, signalized the first two or three rounds. It was very nice to see two ladies coming out and sportingly joining in, Mrs. Rumbold and Mrs. Cutbush, and they eventually scored second and third places respectively.

Mrs. Greenfield very kindly did the starting, and regulated the band most excellently, keeping the competitors going. Mr. Ash finally won.

"Pig Sticking" was substituted for the "Philomel Stakes" and was a good event; Mr. Phillips manipulating the pig in great style in all the heats but the final which Mr. Griffin took in hand. Mr. Symons scored his second win of the afternoon in this event. The missing word competition was in all respects a missing word, as none of the ladies filed it in correctly. The piece of poetry given was this:—

There's a little wee piece of green Maidan
Which is one of the prides of Bombay
Where the lads and the lassies foregather
To change a dull evening to gay
And the Sports which are ever most famous
Are those which no can stay
So here's to our Wednesday evenings
On the beautful Sward of Bombay.
[Missing word *may be* "body."]

and the missing word was mud!! "Mud Sports" of course, why not? It was not very good poetry certainly but the Poet Laureate does not live in Bombay. However, the judges General Greenfield and Mr. Dunlop rose to the occasion, and taking into account the shortcomings of the bard specially engaged by the committee for the occasion, awardod the prizes to those ladies who in their opinion had almost improved the style. This resulted in Mrs. Cudlip and Mr. Haig being declared the winners, and Mrs. Cudlip therefore was awarded the ladies souvenir.

The Pony Scurry produced four starters and was won in a canter by Major Kilkelly.

The Balaclava Melee brought the programme to a close but owing to a shortage of sticks, due to an unavoidable mistake, the heats had to be contested by three a side. This spun the event out so, that the finals will have to be brought off at next meeting. There were some fierce contests and next week with full sides we should see quite good sport. The Sports secretaries were again indebted to Colonel Mead and the Officers of the 116th Mahrattas who kindly lent their band, which added greatly to the afternoon's enjoyment.

The following are the results in detail.

TENT-PEGGING WITH SWORDS.

Horses.—No award. Ponies.—Mr. Symons 1. Major Kilkelly 2, Mr. Boothby 3.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—If there are sufficient ladies there will be a heat reserved for them; if only two or three ladies turn out they will, it is hoped, join in and make it a mixed event:—

1 Mr. Ash; 2 Mr. Rumbold; 3 Mrs. Cutbush.

PIG STICKING.—1 Mr. Symons; 2 Captain Mackie; 3 Mr. Savile.

4. THE MISSING WORD COMPETITION.—At the starting post gentlemen will be handed a sealed envelop containing a paper with a piece of poetry on it in which a word is missing. They will ride a given course to within 50 yards of a screen behind which their nominators will be standing, but will not be visible; dismount, run up to screen and hold up envelope which the nearest lady takes: she will then proceed to fill in the missing word and sign her name on the paper, replace it in the envelope and hold it up again over the screen; the nearest, or any man who can get hold of it first to take it, remount, and return over course. First man in with the word correct along with the lady whose paper he has got to be the winners.

Mrs. Cudlip and Mr. Haig;	1
Mrs. Rumbold and Mr. Boothby;	2
Mrs. Hojel and Mr. Saxby	3

Pony Scurry.—1 Major Kilkelly; 2 Mr. Griffin; 3 Mr. Symons.

Balaclava Melee.—Open to teams of four. Intending competitors will please arrange their teams beforehand. Masks, Jackets, Plumes and Sticks will be provided:—

First heats were won by the 116th Mahrattas team; the Colaba team and the Light Horse team.

The finals of these will be brought off at the next meeting.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

With the ground and weather exceptionally favourable to good football, it was unfortunate that the "A" were not able to keep their engagement with the Y. M. C. A. last evening, having had to go off to Poona, and consequently the postponed match of June 30th, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Rovers, had to be substituted, with the result that a poor game was witnessed by a still poorer body of spectators; to many of the usual crowd, the Mud Sports on the Marine Lines Maidan proving more attractive. The less said about this match the better; the teams were found wanting in all the departments of scientific play, and the only two persons that did themselves justice were the rival goal-keepers, whose clever saves were always greeted with merited applause.

Both the teams were strong in that they had representative elevens. Play opened evenly and throughout the opening half was of a tame order, neither side showing particular dash or vigour. The shooting of the forwards was generally poor, and further, they missed many an excellent opening through want of combination, and slackness. The Gymkhana left-wing and the Rovers right were occasionally prominent but failed to bring off any advantage. Half-time arrived with the score sheet blank. The pace grew warming with the opening of the second moiety and after a break away by the Gymkhana, Burnett and Abbott tested Sprigg with a few shots, then after about a quarter of an hour's play, the former opened the account for his side. A counter-attack was soon after engineered and after repeated repulses, Farrell equalized. The ball then was monopolized equally, but the teams were again as disjointed as in the previous half, and erratic shooting was particularly noticeable.

On the whole, it was a tame affair but the referee could have relieved the monotony had he awarded all the fouls and offsides incurred by the two sides. These occurred pretty often but always passed unnoticed, although some amongst the crowd were prompt in reminding him.

The Gymkhana were a bit late in gathering their men, and the Rovers winning the toss set their opponents to take care of the Bandstand goal. From the kick-off, up and down play was witnessed and both goals were visited by turns, but combination was an absent feature. The shooting was rotten and whenever an accurate drive was sent, it was so weak that the two goal-keepers had very little difficulty in clearing. The backs did some saving work but were occasionally passed through. At half time there was no score.

On crossing over, the Gymkhana were seen the aggressors and Burnett and Moir sent a stinger or two which Spriggs cleared. The Rovers' right-wing headed by Mungavin returned the attack and hotly pressed but were not allowed a chance. The Gymkhana were back on the Rovers' territory, and a volley by Abbott having been cleared by Sprigg with his fist, Burnett taking up the leather sent it between the posts to score. Retaliation followed, and Thompson saved cleverly on two occasions, then a scrimmage ensued in front of the flags out of a corner, and Farrell, who was sent back once, soon after beat Thompson with a pretty shot and equalized. A struggle was now made to secure the winning point but poor shooting and insufficient support made the achievement of the honors impossible.

Score:—

Bombay Gymkhana	1 Goal.
Rovers	1 Goal.

TEAMS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Goal—Thompson.
Backs—Ward, Elliot.
Half-backs—Bussey, Sim, Cox.
Forwards—Evans, Cole, Abbott, Moir.

ROVERS.

Goal—Spriggs.
Backs—Cuzen, Withers.
Half-backs—Benson, Livesay, Petty
Forwards—P.C. Lane, Mungavin, Farrell, Osborne, Brydon.

REFEREE—Mr. T. Cooke.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	13	13	0	0	33	2	26
Royal G. Artillery	12	7	4	1	24	12	15
Royal Scots "A"	10	6	2	2	18	7	14
Commercial Gymkhana ...	12	4	7	1	14	23	9
Bombay Gymkhana	11	2	5	4	11	15	8
Govt. Telegraph	10	2	5	3	11	21	7
Y. M. C. A.	10	3	6	1	9	22	7
Rovers F. C.	10	0	8	2	5	23	2

The following are the revised dates for the remaining fixtures of the League:—

August 13—Government Telegraphs vs. Royal Artillery—Oval.

August 14—Y. M. C. A. vs. Commercial Gymkhana—Cooperage.

August 17—Rovers vs. Royal Scots "B"—Cooperage.

August 18—Government Telegraphs vs. Royal Scots "A"—Cooperage.

August 19—Y. M. C. A. vs. Rovers—Cooperage.

" 20—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Government Telegraphs—Oval.

August 21—Rovers vs. Royal Scots "A"—Cooperage.

August 22—Royal Artillery vs. Commercial Gymkhana—Cooperage.

August 25—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Royal Scots "A"—Cooperage.

August 31—Y. M. C. A. vs. Government Telegraphs—Cooperage.

September 1—Rovers vs. Bombay Gymkhana—Cooperage.

September 2—Y. M. C. A. vs. Royal Scots "A"—Cooperage.

Poona Divisional Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 12.

To-day's game was between the R. F. A., Kirkee, and the Worcester's "B" Team. The Gunners made rings round their opponents and won by five goals to nil.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, AUGUST 12.

The weather for the past three or four days has been idealistic for cricket, and the two day's match which commenced yesterday between the Poona Gymkhana and Elphinstone Cricket Club from Bombay was played on splendid ground.

The Elphinstonians took first service, and, with the exception of five, they made a very creditable stand, especially Warden, who had the misfortune to be stumped when he had compiled 55. Major Arnold and Captain Lucas went in on behalf of the Gymkhana late in the afternoon, and both were out for modest scores. When stumps were drawn the Gymkhana had scored 24.

The following are thescores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Mr Warden, st Grant, b Watts... ...	55
Mr D E Dhanwalla, c Lucas, b Watts ...	45
Mr B F Kapadia, l-b-w	4
Mr B P Meherhomji, c Curtis, b Watts ...	21
Mr D M Baja, b Watts	5
Mr P J Chenoy, b Mosse	0
Mr P N Davur, b Mosse	12
Mr M D Dubash, c Lucas, b Field ...	10
Mr K Irani, c Rutter, b Field	12
Mr F C Shroff, not out	0
Mr E D Pandiale, c Macpherson, b Mosse.	0
Extras...	16
Total...	180

R. I. M. DOCKYARD vs Y. M. C. A.

This fixture was played on the Oval on Tuesday and resulted in an easy win for the R.I.M team by 8 wickets and 6 runs. Brown, Greene, Hildreth and Ryton in the 1st innings and Kelly in the 2nd were the only ones to score double figures for the Y. M. C. A., the first mentioned playing sound cricket for his 28 not out. For the R. I. M. team Hearne Pearcey and Wadia scored 40, 17 and 14, respectively in the 1st innings while Wadia and Mahmood were chiefly responsible for forcing the 52 runs required to win in as many minutes. Both unfortunately were run out when only two runs were required to win. Horne going in with Pearcey hit the first ball he received from Ryton for 2 and thus winning the match for his side. Following are the full scores.

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.

Mr Hildreth, c Horne, b Edroos	12
Mr Oliver, run out	0
Mr King, c Hallett, b Edroos	6
Mr Nash, c and b Edroos...	7
Mr Ryon, c Wadia, b Mahmood	12
Mr Kelly, c Dias, b Edroos	1
Mr Browne, not out	28
Mr Kirkpatrick, c and b Edroos	0
Mr Greene, c Pearcey, b Edroos	18
Mr Pitt, b Mahmood	0
Mr Rowbottom, b Wadia	0
Extras...	12
Total	96

2nd Innings.

Mr Hildreth, c Wadia, b Edroos	1
Mr Oliver, b Edroos	3
Mr King, b Mahmood	0
Mr Nash, b Mahmood	4
Mr Ryton, c Wadia, b Mahmood	7
Mr Kelly, b Edroos	22
Mr Browne, c Edroos, b Mahmood	2
Mr Kirkpatrick, not out	0
Mr Greene, c and b Edroos	2
Mr Pitt, b Edroos	0
Mr Rowbottom, b Mahmood	9
Extra...	3
Total...	44

R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

1st Innings.

Mr Wilson, c Kelly, b King	0
Mr Dias, b Kelly, ...	0
Mr Hearne, c Kelly b Brown	40
Mr Horne, c Hildreth b King	4
Mr Wadia, b Oliver	14
Sub-Lt. Hughes-Hallett, b Pett	0
Mr Mahmood, b Pitt	0
Mr Edroos, b Browne	6
Mr Pearcey, run out	17
Mr Janardhan, not out	6
Mr Cribb, b Browne	0
Extras...	2
Total... ...	89

2nd Innings.

Mr Horne, not out	5
Mr Wadia, run out...	22
Mr Mahomed, run out	26
Mr Pearcey, not out	1
Mr Wilson	Did not bat.
Mr Dias	
Mr Hearne	
Sub-Lt Hughes-Hallett ...	
Mr Edroos	
Janardhan	
Cribb	
Extras... ...	3
Total... ...	57

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. CORONATION C. C.

This match was played at the Islam Gymkhana Ground on Tuesday. The following were the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Relgaumvala, l-b-w	7
Peer Mahomed, b Darcowala	0
Bustani, c and b Dubash	2
Tumboowal run out	39
Ismail, c and b Darcowala...	10
Peerbhoy, c and b Mistry	2
Sanchawala, c and b Unwala	4
Karim, b Unwala	0
Vayani, b Unwala	0
Oomer, run out	0
Sami, not out	6
H G Tyabji, c Udwadia	12
Extras	7
Total	89

CORONATION C. C.

Hovaldar, b Tumboowala...	1
Mistri, b Tumboowala	38
Badsha, b Tumboowala	0
Darcowala, c (P. Md.) Tumboowala ...	0
Udwadia run out	8
Ghandi b Tumboowala	2
Shroff, c Karim b Tumboowala	1
Tata, b P. Md.	0
Guzder, c Tyabji b Tumboowala... ...	12
Dubash, b P. Md.	6
Dustoor, b Tumboowala	0
Unwala, b Tumboowala	0
Extras	7
Total	75

TELANG HIGH SCHOOL vs. GODHRA BOHRAS.

This match was played on August 9 at Godhra. Scores:—

TELANG HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.

Mr Hamid, b Abdulali...	0
Mr Mehta, b Akbarali	10
Mr Sakerlal, c Abdulali, b Abdul Husen...	1
Mr Maganlal, b Abdul Husen	19
Mr Manubhai b Abdulali	0
Mr Ratilal, c Fidaali, b Abdul Husen ...	3
Mr Hakim, run out	0
Mr Momna, not out...	0
Mr Tahirali, b Abdulali...	1
Mr Vajesing, b Abdulali	0
Mr Chandulal, b Abdulali...	5
Extras...	7
Total ...	46

2nd Innings.

Mr Sakerlal, b Abdulali...	2
Mr Mehta, b Abdulali...	1
Mr Hamid, c Ibrany, b Abdul Husen...	3
Mr Maganlal, b Abdul Husen... ...	6
Mr Chandulal, b Abdul Husen... ...	0
Mr Momna, b Abdul Husen...	4
Mr Manubhai, b Abdul Husen... ...	14
Mr Ratilal, c Fidaali, b Akbarali... ...	2
Mr Hakim, c Akbarali, b Akbarali... ...	1
Mr Vajesing, not out...	13
Mr Tahirali, run out...	5
Extras...	11
Total ...	62

GODHRA BOHRAS.

1st Innings.

Mr Akbarali H, b Nanubhai... ...	8
Mr Fidahusen A, b Nanubhai... ...	2
Mr Abdul Husen G, c Ratilal, b Maganlal	6
Mr Akbarali K, run out...	0
Mr Ibrahimji, b Nanubhai...	0
Mr Fidahusen F, not out...	0
Mr Fidahusen S, b Nanubhai	1
Mr Akberali M, b Manubhai...	0
Mr Abdulali A, c Hatkim, b Maganlal ...	1
Mr Mohomedali, b Maganlal...	0
Mr Akbarali M, b Maganlal...	0
Extras...	1
Total ...	19

2nd Innings.

Mr Akbarali H, c Maganlal b Nanubhai...	5
Mr Fidahusen F, b Nanubhai... ...	0
Mr Fidahusen A, b Nanubhai	1
Mr Abdulhusen G, b Maganlal... ...	14
Mr Fidahusen S, b Maganlal	0
Mr Akbarali K, b Nanubhai...	0
Mr Akbarali A, b Maganlal...	0
Mr Ibrahimji, b Manubhai	0
Mr Abdulali M, c Momna, b Maganlal...	3
Mr Akbarali M, b Maganlal...	3
Mr Mohomedali, not out	0
Extras...	3
Total ...	29

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

No Further Encroachment of the Indus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

The Indus has not made any further encroachment upon Dera Ghazi Khan during the past week, and the stream is still some 50 yards from the City embankment; but the water continues to rise, and springs from beneath the embankment are beginning to appear in the Civil Station, which is becoming water logged in consequence of there being no fall for the drainage.

No. 7 BURMA Cadastral Survey party is being broken up, as its services are no longer required by the Burma Government.

A BILL has been introduced in the Cape House of Assembly to make compulsory the use of the Dutch language in legal proceedings, which is at present optional.

RACING.

Fourth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 12.

THE TALLY-HO PLATE. Distance—1 1/4 miles.

Lamrock, 12st. 2lbs; Greenston, 12st. Chinese Labour, 11st. 11lbs.; Clear Artist, 11st. 8lbs.; Killevan, 11st. 7lbs.; Umuthic, 11st. 6lbs.; Daroji, 10st. 10lbs.; Lord Boyne, 11st. 7lbs.; Golden Morn, 10st. 5lbs.; Balayeuse, 10st. 2lbs.; Vocalist, 10st.; Cailsmore, 9st. 11b.; Dormant, 9st. 7lbs.; St. Michael, 9st. 3lbs.

If top weight accepting be under 11st 12lbs. it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE OLD STAND PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Metal Maid, 11st 4lbs; Oston, 9st 11lbs. Hunting Horn, 9st. 6lbs; Pelargonium II 9st; Admiral Crichton, 8st 8lbs; Black Wolf, 8st 7lbs; Apology 8st. 6lbs; Prince Lyon, 8st 5lbs; Squire Alfred, 8st 5lbs: Keenadan, 8st 3lbs; Coquette, 8st 2lbs; Mother Goose, 8st 2lbs., Mallinyok, 7st 13lbs; Sir Galahad, 7st 13lbs; Conscience, 7st 7lbs; Golden Morn, 7st 4lbs; Sugar Apple, 7st 3lbs: Not Now, 6st 10lbs.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE LONAWLI PLATE. Distance.—1 mile.

Precious, 10st 3lbs; Alma, 9st 8lbs; Peculiar, 9st. 5lbs.; Sialkote, 8st. 9lbs.; Vasco, 8st. 6lbs.; Moonil Pasha, 8st. 4lbs.; Dumra, 8st. 3lbs.; Bendigo, 8st. 3lbs.; Meerjan, 8st. 2lbs.; Gladiator, 8st. 1lb.; Ashroff, 7st. 12lbs.; Melbourne, 7st 10lbs.; Remembrance, 7st. 9lbs.; Wild Poppy, 7st. 8lbs.; Antica, 7st. 8lbs.; Scarlet, 7st. 5lbs. Hadee, 6st. 4lbs.; Brigand II, 7st, 3lbs.; Recruit, 7st. 3lbs.; Young Salanic, 7st. 2lbs.; Soocab, 7st. 2lbs.; The Barb, 7st.; C. V. O., 6st. 12lbs.; His Highness, 8st. 7lbs.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE ALL-COMERS' PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Comeback, 10st. 7lbs.; Lady Nannie, 10st.; Gun Metal, 9st. 9lbs; Russley Rose, 9st. 7lbs; Mandeville, 8st. 6lbs; Recovery, 11st, 3lbs; Verbally, 7st. 8lbs; Gladstone, 7st. 5lbs; Nolla 7st. 6lbs; Tete-a-Tete, 7st. 5lbs; Koko, 7st. 3lbs; Encourage, 7st.

Top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP. Distance—6 furlongs.

Bay Middleton, 10st. 11b; Grey Falcon, 9st 7lbs; Creditor, 9st 6lbs; Scimitar, 9st. 5lbs; Mint, 9st. 3lbs; Hermit, 8st. 6lbs; Angler, 8st. 3lbs; Engine, 8st. 2lbs; Barby, 8st. 1lb; Little Joker, 7st. 10lbs; Sir Jamal, 7st. 9lbs; Minx, 7st. 9lbs; Yatum, 7st. 8lbs; Gendarme, 7st. 7lbs; Rufus, 7st. 5lbs; Gafal, 7st. 3lbs; Rujput, 7st. 2lbs; Settler, 6st. 11lbs; Caravan, 6st. 10lbs; Caravan, 6st; Dhansa 6st 4lbs.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 6lbs.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY 19TH AUGUST.

Entries closed at 6 p.m. yesterday

THE TRIAL CHASE. Distance—About 2 miles and 1 furlong over the Steeple Chase course.

Captain Raban's Chinese Labour, Captain Gibbs' Nell Gwynne, Mr. G. P. Cosen's Umutbee, H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lamrock, Major G. Moore's Daroji, Mr. J. Lam's Golden Morn, and Captain Barrett's Cairnsmore.

THE STICKS HANDICAP. Distance—1 1-4 mile, over 6 flights.

Captain H. T. Walker's Pretty Molly, Mr. Beaumont's Belle Olaf, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Matalgea, Mr. T. K. Jackson's Carmenita, Captain Meynell's Recovery, Mr. M. Goculdass's Bulls-eye, Major G. Moore's Robin, Capt. the Hon. Bingham's Red Shot.

THE SERVICE PLATE. Closed Race. Distance—6 furlongs.

Captain Toogood's Veto (13·2), Major Pitman's Express, Captain Hodgson's The Munshi, Mr. R. A. Willis' M. V. O., Mr. Denison's Minx, Mr. Fred's Court-Martial and Deenar, Capt. Meynell's Mirdas, Capt. A. Stewart's Punch, Capt. A. Stewart's Shannon, Mr. Morison's White Oats, Major G. Moore's Sher, and Capt. Barrett's Matlick.

THE ARAB NOVICE PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Pitt's Fix, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Elector, Mr. A. S. Oomer's Ben Saood, Mr. Abdoola Mana's Arab Sheik, Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Arcadia, Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Wellington, Mr. A. M. Ameer's Poseidon and The Barb, Messrs. A. M. Ameer and Newson's Viceroy, Mr. Newton's Lofan, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Meazer, Mr. Ali bin Talib's Mahan, Darianoor and Chuages, Mr. Adil's Colaba, Soocab, Come Soon and Shervan, Mr. R. S. Forage's Dodger, Mr. A. M. Saif's Rubdan, Mr. Jawad Mahomed's Venus, Messrs Syed Aga Mir and A. Mistry's Nusri Pasta, Messrs. M. Goculdas and Tahar Yunis Meerdhan, Messrs. M. Gouldass and Z. Jewesar's Balmoral, Mr. Mahmood Shirazi's Zargaum, Mr. Hoosain bin Zaher's Ardhan, Mr. Mohsen Abdul Aziz's Reefat and Mr. Pill's Fritz.

THE LILLIPUT NOVICE PLATE. Distance.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. Rehman's Surfraz and Selection, Mr. A. P. Oomer's Godolphin and Rajah Bahadur, Mr. Abdoola Mana's Tamim, Mr. Ahmed Abdulas Real Blood, Mr. Zaid bin Mohomed's Hasty Jack, Mr. Yussuff Abdoola's Little Boy, Mr. A. M

AGAINST WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Humphry Ward and the New League.

A NEW "Women's National Anti-Suffrage League" has been started, whose object is to organise opposition to the extension of the franchise to women, and it was inaugurated at a meeting in the Westminster Palace Hotel.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

Mrs. Humphry Ward declared that "when a Woman's Enfranchisement Bill had passed its second reading in the House of Commons by a large majority; when they had a militant society, amply supplied with money and served by women who seemed to give their whole time to its promotion; when they had before them the spectacle of marchings, and counter-marchings, alarums and excursions, on behalf of the suffrage cause in all parts of England; when Ministers' houses were attacked; and when, in addition to the pennyworth of argument, added to an intolerable deal of noise, which the Women's Social and Political Union provided, they had the serious and impressive sight of Mrs. Fawcett's procession of a month ago; then, indeed, it seemed to be time for those women who, with no less seriousness, and with, she hoped, no less tenacity, and with certainly as much public spirit as Mrs. Fawcett and her supporters, held the view that woman suffrage would be a misfortune for England, and, first and foremost, for women themselves—it was time indeed, that they should bestir themselves."

THE MANIFESTO.

Here is the manifesto of the League:—

"1. It is time that the women who are opposed to the concession of the Parliamentary franchise to women should make themselves fully and widely heard. The arguments on the other side have been put with great ability and earnestness in season and out of season, and enforced by methods legitimate and illegitimate.

"2. An Anti-Suffrage League has, therefore, been formed, and all women who sympathise with its objects are earnestly requested to join it.

"3. The matter is urgent. Unless those who hold that the success of the woman's suffrage movement would bring disaster upon England are prepared to take immediate and effective action, judgment may go by default, and our country drift towards a momentous revolution, both social and political, before it has realised the dangers involved.

CASE OF AMERICA.

"4. It is sometimes said that the concession of the franchise is 'inevitable,' and that a claim of this kind, once started and vehemently pressed, must be granted. Let those who take this view consider the case of America. A vigorous campaign in favour of woman's suffrage has been carried on in the States for more than a generation. After forty years the American agitation has been practically defeated. The English agitation must be defeated in the same way by the study work and argument of women themselves.

"5. Let us state the main reasons why this league opposes the concession of the Parliamentary vote to women:—

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE VOTE.

"(a) Because the spheres of men and women, owing to natural causes, are essentially different, and therefore, their share in the public management of the State should be different.

"(b) Because the complex modern State depends for its very existence on naval and military power diplomacy, finance, and the great mining, constructive, shipping, and transport industries, in none of which can women take any practical part. Yet it is upon these matters, and the vast interests involved in them, that the work of Parliament largely turns.

"(c) Because by the concession of the local government vote and the addmission of women to county and borough councils the nation has opened a wide sphere of public work and influence to women, which is within their powers. To make proper use of it, however, will tax all the energies that women have to spare, apart from the care of the home and the development of the individual life.

"(d) Because the influence of women in social causes will be diminished rather than increased by the possession of the Parliamentary vote. At present they stand, in matters of social reform, apart from and beyond party politics, and are listened to accordingly. The legitimate influence of women in politics—in all classes, rich and poor—will always be in proportion to their education and commonsense. But the deciding power of the Parliamentary vote should be left to men, whose physical force is ultimately responsible for the conduct of the State.

"(e) Because all the reforms which are put forward as reasons for the vote can be obtained by other means than the vote, as is proved by the general history of the laws relating to women and children during the past century. The channels of public opinion are always freely open to women. Moreover, the services which women can with advantage render to the nation in the field of social and educational reform, and in the investigation of social problems, have been recognised by Parliament. Women have been included in Royal Commissions, and admitted to a share in local government. The true path of progress seems to lie in further development along these lines. Representative women, for instance, might be brought into closer consultative relation with Government departments in matters where the special interests of women are concerned.

ADULT SUFFRAGE.

"(f) Because any measure for the enfranchisement of women must either (1) concede the vote to women on the same terms as to men, and thereby in practice involve an unjust and invidious limitation; or (2) by giving the vote to wives of voters tend to the introduction of political differences into domestic life; or (3) by the adoption of adult suffrage which seems the inevitable result of admitting the principle place the female vote in an overpowering majority.

"(g) Because, finally, the danger which might arise from the concession of woman suffrage in the case of States burdened with such complex and far-reaching responsibilities as England is out of all proportion to the risk run by those communities which have adopted it. The admission to full political power of a number of voters debarred by nature and circumstance from the average political knowledge and experience open to men, would weaken the central governing forces of the State, and be fraught with peril to the country. Women who hold these views must now organise in their support.

"6. We appeal, therefore, to those who disapprove the present suffrage agitation to join our League and to support it by every means in their power.

"The women-suffrage movement can be defeated—it must be defeated—and by the women themselves.

"Women of England! We appeal to your patriotism and your common-sense."

The "Times," discussing this League, adds:—"The real reason why women ought not to have the political franchise is the very simple reason that they are not men, and that, according to a well-known dictum, even an Act of Parliament cannot make them men. Men govern the world, and, so far as it is possible to foresee, they must always govern it."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF VICTORIA.

THE economic readjustment in Australia involved in the provision of land for intense cultivation and for dairying purposes has led to the resumption by the States of many of the large properties formerly held on pastoral leases, writes Murray Eyre in a contemporary. These sheep and cattle runs, situated in fertile district which the railways are linking up more and more every year with the ports and other large centres of population, are now expected to make a greater return to the community than can be obtained from mere grazing areas. In Victoria under certain closer settlement Acts, the Lands Department is empowered to incur expenditure up to £600,000 a year to provide farms for agriculturists, and smaller holdings for approved labourers and workmen. At the present rate of absorption the squatter who magnificently pioneered the country to wealth by his fleeces will in a few years be but a memory, so rapidly is he being bought up and driven to seek fresh pastures, should he wish to continue his calling, in the vast unpeopled territories of Central, North, and West Australia.

Besides their vigorous action in all directions in the partition of big estates, the Government are offering large tracts of primeval forest in Eastern Gippsland, into parts of which the farmer and grazier have already hewn their footing among the dense and lofty tiers of stringy bark. The sandy grass-tree plains in this locality are also to be cleared, and their tillage possibilities tested by the State experimental expert with a view to their being thrown open for selection. And among the many interesting announcements of the provision of land for the immigrant, and to meet the local demand, was one made a short time ago by the Premier, that about 600,000 acres in the mallee were already available for settlement, and that nearly a million more would be prepared for occupation this year. To smooth the initial difficulties that beset the selector's path, a light railway has been run out to the new areas, boundary fencing has been provided, wells sunk to each four blocks, and to approved applicants the Government will be prepared to make advances for building and further fencing.

Some surprise is being expressed that the mallee scrubs have lain idle so long, in the light of the success of the Mildura settlement, whose dried fruits have made a reputation in the world's markets second to none. It is rather more than twenty years ago since the Chaffey Brothers obtained a special grant of scrub land on the banks of the Murray, with necessary water rights, and began to form the first irrigation settlement in Australia. Though their project of cultivating those arid regions of uncertain rainfall was scoffed at by the Darling and Murray squatters, whose faith was naturally in wool, and only wool, the streets and allotments were pegged out for the large town ship that is now prospering on the spot, and surveyors chains went clanking through the mallee in the directions in which the waters of the Murray could most usually be directed. To clear the land and prepare it for tillage was in those days a strenuous and lengthy task. Inch by inch, foot by foot, a way was won with axe and pick into the dense and tangled thickets, which are now more rapidly dealt with by the mighty steam-roller. The tough little trees—a dwarf species of eucalyptus—reach a height of about twenty feet, and are level on their sombre tops as the wheat ears in a field of corn. They fix their grotesquely gnarled and knotted roots in light and often extremely sandy soil, and in the long, silent glare of summer dry heaps of shifting sand rise and disperse continually where the winds have play on bare patches, among which tussocks of scant short grass eke out an existence through the greater part of the year. The special climatic conditions suited to the drying of fruit without artificial aid, first led the Chaffeys to embark on an undertaking that would have daunted any but a brave heart. Over 170 miles of irrigation channels have been formed since the settlement was established, while 10,000 acres have been cleared and planted with vines and fruit trees; and so great is the confidence of the Mildura people in their industry that they utilize their profits to add continually to their holdings; in their faith based on experience, they need but the one basket for their eggs. Within the last three years the settlement has increased annually by a thousand acres.

Moisture is not lacking in these regions of almost perpetual summer; it lies in numerous lakes and billabongs formed by river flood-waters in the natural depressions of the land, or, borne on the broad bosom of the slowly-flowing Murray through the heart of the mallee country of Victoria and South Australia, the fertilising water creeps for hundreds of miles by panting deserts, finally to fling its riches to the maw of the long breakers, that beat in on the tides of the Southern Ocean only wanting the control and direction of the engineer and the understanding of the cultivator to awake the sleeping land. For when the infrequent rain does come, the mallee responds radiantly, and, crowned with its masses of pink and white blossoms that brim with honey, brings the birds flocking in thousands to the scrub—gorgeous king parrots, rosellas, grass-green parakeets, the dainty pink and grey Major Mitchell cockatoo, and the more common white and sulphur fly screeching overhead, and the lowan or native pheasant sets about repairing its old-established incubator. The many-coloured orchis star the fine rich grass that springs up as if by magic from the hotbed of the sandy wild: the feeble pulse that scarcely beats revives and throbs tumultuously.

The depth of Australia's natural resources has yet to be sounded; her people now realise that in irrigation lies her safeguard against those periods of disastrous droughts that from time to time in her short history have been experienced and recovered from so marvellously. For some years Victoria has been steadily studying the conservation of water, and instructing the people in its proper use either for the culture of orchard and vineyard holdings or for general farming and raising food for stock. By throwing open the large areas of virgin lands she will probably add many thousands to her population of gardeners and farmers and with increased facilities for rapid transit will soon be, as one of her Ministerrs remarked last year as we stood watching the Brennan model at work "one of the richest countries in the world."

IN the course of a press "communique," issued on the 6th instant in Rangoon, regarding the scarcity in Upper Burma and what has been done for sufferers there, appears the following:—"People have never been willing to labour on special works at famine rates. They preferred to migrate to districts where employments on public works or on ploughing, planting and reaping operations was available at ordinary wages. This course was encouraged by the Government, and special arrangements were made to enable migrants to remit money to their families and dependents who remained behind. About 44 lakhs of "Thathameda" taxation were remitted, and about 5½ lakhs of advances were given out in dry zone districts. Land revenue was automatically reduced in proportion to the failure of the crops. The advances were intended to help cultivators in the purchase of seed and cattle for next agricultural season."

BY THE WAY.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BURNS.

There are many interesting passages in the "Life Story" of the President of the Local Government Board—a book by Mr. Arthur Page Grubb, published by Mr. Edwin Dalton. The general outline of that story is, of course, pretty well known. When a lad Mr. Burns was for time a chorister in the parish church of St. Mary's Battersea. At the age of ten he went to Price's Candle Factory. A couple of years later he was acting as a page-boy. Next we find him as rivet-lad in Wilson's Engineering Works at Vauxhall and "frequently earning an extra shilling or two on Sundays as a pot-boy in a neighbouring public-house." By dint of much economy, he saved enough from his scanty wages to apprentice himself at the age of fourteen to the engineering firm of Thorn's at Millbank. For twelve months after his apprenticeship was finished he was engineering at Akassa on the delta of the Niger. On his return home he took up his residence in London, and has remained here ever since.

A NOTABLE SPEECH.

Mr. Burns began early to take an interest in public affairs, was a member of a local Parliament, and was soon known as a ready speaker. At the Industrial Remuneration Conference he made a notable reply to Mr. Frederic Harrison, who had suggested the "moralisation" of industry and capital: 'Moralise capital!" exclaimed the young engineer. 'You might as well try to moralise the lion who is about to devour the lamb. You might as well attempt to moralise the boa-constrictor who has its coils about the body of its victims. Could you moralise the retired capitalist out of his 300 square miles of deer forest, or out of his steam yacht, or out of the guinea orchid he wears in his buttonhole? All such privileges and luxuries have been secured by the exploitation of labour, by the prostitution of genuis and ability to the very lowest degree." The speech brought Mr. Burns an invitation from the Social Democratic Federation to contest West Nottingham in the cause of Labour. But West Nottingham would have none of him. When the poll was declared, out of 11,064 votes Mr. Burns polled only 598.

HIS FIRST ARREST.

Mr. Burns has been more than once in the hands of the police. When Mr. Childers was at the Home Office he was taken into custody, with Hyndman, Champion, and Williams, on a charge of seditious conspiracy. The circumstances attending Mr. Burns's arrest were amusing: Soon after the warrant had been issued John Burns was walking into London when he caught a glimpse of Inspector Littlechild in a cab, driving in the direction of Battersea. He promptly held the cab and bringing it to a stop, asked the detective officer if he were going to Lavender-hill. Inspector Littlechild admitted that this was his destination, adding gruffly, "What business is it of yours?" "Only this," replied Burns, if you are going to Lavender-hill to arrest John Burns I thought I might spare you the trouble. I am John Burns, and you had better take me now." Still more astonished, the officer got down and produced his warrant. "Never mind reading it," said the prisoner, "I know its contents." So in a trice the cab was dismissed and Socialist-orator and Scotland Yard inspector walked off to the police headquarters in the friendliest manner imaginable. The trial took place at the Old Bailey, but did not result in Mr. Burns going to gaol.

AT PENTONVILLE.

Mr. Burns was less fortunate the next time he was in custody. This was in connexion with the Trafalgar-square riots on "Bloody Sunday." He and Mr. Cunninghame Graham, who was charged with him, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Pentonville: Mr. Cunninghame Graham devoted his enforced leisure to studying the Book of Job as apposite literary occupation for a vindicator of free speech in durance vile. John Burns was less fortunate, for his reading left no particular memory except that some sympathetic friend smuggled into gaol for him a copy of "The Prince of the House of David." . . . . The prisoner was soon on good terms with the authorities, and in a short time his behaviour was so exemplary that he was given a post in the infirmary, where he had a small library to draw upon. In a debate on prison reform in the House of Commons in 1898 Mr. Burns gave some reminiscences of this sojourn in Pentonville.

AS CONJURER.

During the time of the great dock strike Mr. Burns was much to the fore. An amusing incident of that time is told. Burns went down one day to the Blackwell Tunnel where crowds of starving people had assembled to hear him speak: Burns came along in the pouring rain wearing the historic straw hat and when he ascended the temporary platform his heart was evidently touched by the sight of his auditors' misery. Suddenly he smiled, then took off his hat with the manner of a conjurer, turned it upside down waved it in the air three times and produced from it with all the deftness of the practiced "prestidigitateur" a seemingly endless string of sausages smoking hot. Jocosely remarking "Its the seasoning that does it," he proceeded to distribute them among the hungry crowd. It was during one of the marches the dockers led by Mr. Burns that an admiring publican called out to him as he passed that he would give him £100 for the straw hat he wore that day. Mr. Burns's reply was to offer the hat as a gift if the publican would give up selling whisky!

HIS VERDICT ON HIS WORK.

Space forbids further quotation from this interesting book. Our extracts may fittingly conclude with a reference to a conversation Mr. Burns had on one occasion with Mr. Stead. Mr. Burns said, "You have been at it up and down for nearly twenty years. Do you feel it has been worth the labour? . . ." "Worth it!" Mr. Stead made answer; "a thousand times yes. It is a privilege to have lived in these times; and of the illusions of my youth, if I have lost one, I have gained many more." "Just so I feel," exclaimed Mr. Burns; "if I had to begin it all over again I should just do the same. It is magnificent to have had a hand in so great a work for our fellows."

BARRISTERS' INCOMES.

"There is considerable truth," writes "A Junior of Fifty," "in Judge Edge's statement that 'there are many well-qualified barristers who are not earning as much as bricklayers.' Roughly speaking, there are about 9,000 counsel whose names are to be found in the Law List and of these probably 1,500 are actually engaged in the practice of the law. Of the 1,500 it is doubtful whether more than 10 per cent. make an income exceeding £1,000 a year, 20 per cent. may see from £500 to £1,000 as the net result of twelve months' work while the remaining 70 per cent either fail to clear expenses or to have the scantiest margin for their livelihood. I know personally several barristers of more than twenty years' standing whose net income is smaller than that of many an artisan; and more than one who would gladly change incomes with a bricklayer. And matters are getting worse. During the last two years' legal incomes have shrunk at least 30 per cent. a fact which scores of fee-books painfully demonstrate."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COUNTRY HATS.

Country hats represent one of the matters upon which the French girl is at the present moment spending her energies, writes our Paris lady correspondent. Given a wide field of choice, and provided she can be turned loose, so to speak, in the ateliers of the milliner, and is not too severely tied down in the matter of franes, even the debutante, still in the trammels of severe chaperonage, will show her claim to the French-woman's heritage of good taste by making what is vulgarly termed a "bee line" for what is both suitable and attractiver and which will subtly suggest the spirit of he, rural surroundings, without yielding an inch to the claims of what is dainty, charming, and altegether feminine. The hats which madame presses upon her English clients, who are full of enthusiasm in the quest for a Parisian model which will electrify Suburbia or make a nine days' topic in their own particular little "Cranford," she does not even unearth from behind the mirror for her own juvenile countrywoman, who knows so well what she requires, and who in spite of her flow of compliments and civilities, is not to be coerced one step out of the pathway she has chalked out for herself.

PANAMA HATS TRIMMED WITH SCARVES.

The French girl is not, as a rule, greatly addicted to the Panama, but this year she has arrived at the conclusion that it is less trying by far when trimmed with a long, soft scarf of mousseline de soie, which is arranged in clouds round the crown, with one end hanging low over her shoulder nearly to the waist. It can, in fact, be put in many uses, being either brought round again as a veil or for security against the wind or simply as an attractive frame to her face, and is both softening in effect and undoubtedly becoming. The Paisley patterned scarf represents the favourite, some of these being carried out in a pearly white tint, with a border of Indian pines in all shades of green, from the palest malachite to a dark oak-leaf tone. Others are introduced in tones of pink, commencing at the soft tint of horse chestnut blossom and converging to coral, while others, again, include rainbow shades or are introduced in flaming yellows, with nasturtium and scarlet cunningly interwoven. The latter are very becoming to the pale skin and dark hair of the Frenchwoman, the colours shading so gradually and imperceptibly as to prevent any danger of a crude or hard effect. Broad flat brims, standing out like enormous halos round the face, are exceedingly popular with French girls and almost render the parasol a superfluity. A pretty hat for one of the many garden parties which are fired for next month boasts a brim of this description and of immense size, and is made of tiny Valenciennes edging laid round and round a wire frame covered with drawn net, while the full crown is of broderic Anglaise encircled with the prettiest double wreaths of moss rose buds in a deep crimson, both small and large buds tightly shut or partially opened, being introduced. May, although a more out of season bloom than the fashionable modeste usually allows in her millinerial flora, is high in favour with the Parisienne, who wreaths her large hat with pink and white may and threads wide pale blue ribbon in and out among the clumps of blossom with capital effect. Most French girls can turn their fingers and brains to good account in the trimming of a hat, and if many of them show as much distaste for the cult of the needle as their English sisters they are rarely averse to fixing flowers and ribbons in place before a mirror with the aid of pins, and do it with all the care and much of the intelligence of a first-rate milliner.

TALKING AND GETTING THINGS DONE.

THE perennial problem of how to combine discussion with getting things done has again been before Parliament.

The "Chronicle" conveniently summarises the issues.

"The debate on the allocation of time for the Licensing Bill," it says, "led to the usual series of tu quoques between the Front Benches. The unreality of these recurring debates may best be shown by the 'deadly parallel':—

THE TWO BALFOURS.

MR. BALFOUR (1905).

"'I myself hold that such resolutions as that I am now proposing, and which have been proposed by me on previous occasions, and by my predecessors, are an inevitable part of the present machinery of Parliament, and their adoption was found necessary by my predecessors as they were found necessary by me.'

MR. BALFOUR (1908).

"'If they looked at the question as a whole they would be driven inevitably to the conclusion that this Government had initiated a new and most baneful practice. They had initiated the habit of dealing with every Parliamentary difficulty by one method alone—not argument, but the crude, coarse measure of the guillotine.'

THE TWO ASQUITHS.

MR. ASQUITH (1908).

"'It was sufficient to put on record the undoubted fact that for the last ten years there was hardly any legislative measure of the first class, and, at the same time, of an elaborate and contentious character, which had been carried through the House of Commons without some recourse being had to this expedient. Unless the majority for the time being was placed at the mercy of a minority, unless the strenuous hours and days and weeks given to the manufacture of legislation were to be futile and barren, the indispensable part of a Parliamentary measure must be supplemented from time to time by a definite and compulsory allocation of Parliamentary time.'

MR. ASQUITH (1904).

"'The right hon. gentleman's proposal is wholly unsupported by precedent, and is a flagrant innovation of constitutional principle and practice. Ministers come and go, but there is one thing which hitherto, at any rate, has persisted, and that has been the authority and the freedom of the House of Commons. Sir, is the House prepared at the invitation of the right hon. gentleman to take this last step on the road to humiliation and impotence? I trust it is not. At any rate, it is to save ourselves from an ignominious surrender of our privileges, and to save those who come after us from a disastrous precedent that I move the amendment that stands in my name.'

THE TWO ABSURDITIES.

"Mr. Balfour's words in 1905 were spoken in proposing the guillotine on the Aliens Bill; Mr. Asquith's, in 1904, in opposing the guillotine on the Licensing Bill. Here, it will be seen, we have each side using the same language when in opposition; and each, when it gets into office, eating all its old words. Mr. Asquith, when in Opposition in 1904, moves an amendment to Mr. Balfour's guillotine, in order to save the next Parliament from 'a disastrous precedent.' When the next Parliament arrives, and Mr. Asquith is in Mr. Balfour's place, he promptly adopts Mr. Balfour's precedent. The 'impotence' the 'humiliation,' the 'ignominious surrender,' have become the 'indispensable' means of saving the efficiency of Parliament. Whereupon Mr. Balfour rises and denounces as 'baneful,' 'crude and coarse" the measures which three years before he had himself proposed as 'necessary' and 'inevitable.' The absurdity is so flagrant that one wonders, as we said the other day, how self-respecting statesmen, can care to pursue it."

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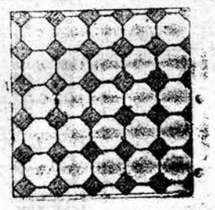

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60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 1/2	3-16	
2½ do. Rentes ...	96 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99		unchgd
2½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 3/16		1/8
Bar Silver in London ...	23 13-16		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13-16		3/16
Do. in New York ...	51 5-8		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·15	1/2	
Do. do do. Berlin	20·39 1/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1/2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since 28th May	
Do. Short London Bills	1 3/8		unchgd
Do. 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills			
Do. 6 months' sight	2 1/2		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8		1/4
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77|10½ unchgd.
Closing tone of Silver:—Steady at the decline.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and easier.
Futures	... Quiet
East Indian	... Easier.
Manchester	... Dull.
Total Sales	... 3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200
Imports	... 2,000
Mid-Americans ...	6·00—14
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·28 —13	5·09 —10	5·03 —10	4·97 —09	4·96 —09
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May.	
4·93 —09	4·95 —09	4·95 —09	4·96 —09	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000
Do. do. last year ...	1,000
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do. to Continent	9,000
Spot Cotton—10·35—10	
Futures—Month of Oct...9·24—09	Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. do. Dec.....nominal	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 1 8—1 8
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·10—13
Do. do. Dec. nominal
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 3/32
F. G. Broach	d. 5 3/32
Good Broach	d. 5

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 57 1/4 August-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 50 3/4 August-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs, ex-ship 48 1/2 August-Sept—Havre—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

n New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8 unchanged.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12/9
Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 75 0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6 7/16

FREIGHT :—
Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [12TH AUGUST, 1903.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand and 1s. 4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Very few bills are offered but Banks show no disposition to buy at under 1s. 4d. for Credits. There is a small enquiry for telegraphic at 1s. 3 7-8d. but Banks refuse to sell over 1s. 3 27-32d. Far Eastern rates are unsettled following the condition of the silver market.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	187 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	176

Government Paper :—

The Market has been firmer to-day, at opening the rates were 95 5-8 ready and 95 11-16 for cash and they are 1-16 higher at the close in both positions. A small business has been reported. Calcutta market is advised as 95 11-16 ready and 95 5-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	.. Rs. 95-11
1st Settlement	... „ 95-10

Bullion :—

Bar Silver in London, for ready and forward delivery, closed on Tuesday at 23 13-16, the New York quotation being 51 5-8. Locally the Market opened unsettled at 60 11-16 ex duty for ready but buyers came in early and the rate closed at 61 5-16.

Forward quotations are also firmer and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The decline of the last two days in the Home markets has caused an easier feeling locally and prices for New Crop have declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 all-round. There is however no disposition on the part of exporters to buy at present rates.

Ready cotton is easier, but the demand still continues limited. At Colaba there was a small enquiry by shippers, and mills were only operating quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	238	March/09
Good M. G. Broach	232 1-2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damanagaum-Pulgaon ...	208	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	200	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	193 1/4	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	188	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	193 1/4	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	182 3/4	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	172	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	5,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·26 —02	5·07 —02	5·02 —01	4·96 —01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·93 —02	4·92 —01	4·93 —02	4·94 —02	4·94 —02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet and rates for forward delivery are easier. There is little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	8 9 B. T.
September	„	8	14 0 R. T.
New Apl-May	„	8	1 0 „

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet with very little business passing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	8	12 0 B. T.
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„	10	1 8 „
„ „ Cawnpore ...	„	9	12 0 „

Gingellyseed :—

New Crop Bold white 85 per cent.

	Rs.	47	8 0 Dec.-Jan.

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10	8 0 B. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	31	0 0

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	26	8 0

Tone.—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs.	5	14 0 B. T.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ...	Rs.	6	3 0 R. T.
New „ April-May ...	„	5	3 0 „

Tone—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,415
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	54

Mills :—

Jamshed Mill	160
Phœnix Mill	98 3/4

Presses :—

New Mofussil	650

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordi. ...	326 1/4
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	275
Marcks & Co.	130
Treacher & Co	600

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	103
Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti...	114
Tapti-Valley	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,303 bales.
Wheat	2,175 cwts.
Linseed	1,992 „
Rapeseed	1,312 „
Gingellyseed	1,178 „
Poppyseed	1,651 „
Groundnuts	650 „
Castorseed	4,704 „
Rice	9,172 „
Myrabolams	5,008 „
Cottonseed	6,899 „
Mowraseed	2,236 „
Gram	3,020 „
Joowar	18 „
Maize	101 „

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 12.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 12th August :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£ 1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£ 0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 3	£0 6 3
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	...	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Hosur Gold ...	£ 1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£ 1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£ 1	£1	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£ 1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 4 0
G. F. Mysore ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Glenrock, Ind....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
G. F. Dharwar ...	£ 1	£1	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Hutti ...	£ 1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 3 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£ 3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 3 9
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Kempinkoti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold ...	10s.	10s.	£4 13 9	£4 18 9
Mysore Reef Ord..	£ 1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West ...	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Wynaad...	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Nundydroog ...	10s.	10s.	£1 3 0	£1 5 0
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 12 3	£0 13 9
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 18 6	£1 0 6
Burma Ruby Ms...	£ 1	12s.	£0 9 8	£0 10 9
Sangli Mines Ld...	£ 1	1s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
N. Mysore Mang..	£ 1	15s.	£0 14 3	£0 15 9

THE engagement is announced of Captain Herbert Fothergill Cooke, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, second son of Colonel W. S. Cooke, late 22nd Regiment, of Heatherside, Crookham, Hants, and Nancy Emelyn, eldest daughter of C. de J. Andrews, of 24 Onslow Gardens, South Kensington.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,415
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	64
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	68½ 16
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 „	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£16⅔
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£12-10 £25	6 „ £1-15s.	£17½ xd £75⅛ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co...	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 10,200
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,550
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	161
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	13⅞
Bombay Ice Mfg....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	210
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	336½ 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Delhi Flour...	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kamp and Co....	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 204
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A....	200	50	p. c. 18½	195
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10	10	p. c. 75	37
Syndicate ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 11½ dis. 5
Thackersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee...	500	500	50	400
Benar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	380
Century ...	500	500	50	375
Central India ...	500	500	85	1,710
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chaol Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,082½
Coronation Mills....	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	280
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	98½
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy...	1,000	1,000	50	xd 950
David ...	250	250	20	357½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress ...	500	500	25	300
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,395
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton...	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg....	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	15	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	190
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 35	890
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	740
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	740
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,390
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,157½
Morarji Gooculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2940
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	50
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	185
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	677½
Phœnix ...	100	100	5	98½
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	20	825
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	580
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta...	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,165
Sun ...	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi...	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile...	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	250
Western India...	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar ...	750	750	125	2,500
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City ...	200	200	14	225
Fort ...	475	475	22½	270
French...	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,500
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee ...	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton...	125	125	11½	130
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Cln ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva ...	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile ...	125	125	Nil.	57
Maumar Manufg....	250	250	25	790
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co....	400	400	50	650
New Berar ...	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Oomri ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon ...	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind ...	400	400	35	720
Surat City ...	200	200	24	300
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 565
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 „	xd 114½
Tapti Valley Railway Company...	500	500	4 „	xd 420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 „	xd. 103

MEN AND MATTERS.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

One day in 1782 the tenth Earl of Westmorland, a young scapegrace who made it his business—or pleasure—to paint the town red, dined with Mr. Robert Child, the head of the well-known bank near Temple Bar, in his private room on the bank's premises. From business matters the conversation drifted into very different channels, as the wine which they consumed loosened the tongues of the two diners. At last the scion of aristocracy put the following question to his host. "Supposing you were in love with a girl, and you knew that her stern old curmudgeon of a father would refuse his consent to the marriage, what would you do?" With an extraordinary lack of perspicacity, the banker promptly replied: "Why, I'd run away with her." In a couple of days Lord Westmorland took Mr. Child at his word, and eloped with his only daughter. In his anger the banker refused to give the young lady a farthing of his money; but relented on his deathbed and made it over to her, with the proviso that it should never go to any male offspring of the union. Eventually the great inheritance passed to the eldest daughter, who brought it to the fifth Earl of Jersey when she became his birde.

"BLACK ROD."

Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson, who has been objecting to a gentleman appearing in the House of Lords in the Irish kilt, had a distinguished career in the Navy before being appointed to the office of Black Rod in 1904. Entering the service at the age of thirteen, he very quickly received his "baptism of fire," and he fought at Sebastopol, and was wrecked in the China Sea before he was fifteen. He went through the Indian Mutiny, the Chinese Expedition and the Egyptian War, and among his other interesting experiences was his participation in the Polar Expedition of 1875-6, when as captain of the "Discovery" he had some exciting adventures. In 1885 he was in command of the "Dreadnought," when the Prince of Wales was one of his lieutenants. Sir Henry is a man of fine physique, and makes a dignified figure as "Black Rod" at the opening of Parliament and other important functions.

A NOVEL EXPERIENCE.

Sir Henry once had the novel experience of being on board his ship during a mutiny and knowing nothing whatever about it until it was all over. He had been unwell for some time, and one day he was surprised to learn that there had been a mild mutiny on board. He immediately sent for his flag-captain, Prince Louis of Battenberg, from whom he learnt that there had been dissatisfaction among some of the men, but of a trivial nature. It appeared that there were certain drastic orders to which the tars objected, but Prince Louis got wind of the small insurrection and nipped it in the bud by his firmness and tact. Thoughtful of the Admiral's ill-health, he had kept the little disturbance to himself in order to spare him annoyance.

A VETERAN PEER.

Lord Sackville, who has celebrated his eighty-first birthday has had a very varied and interesting career. He entered diplomatic life over sixty years ago, and has held important posts at Berlin, Turin, Madrid, Paris, and the United States. When he was British Ambassador at Washington, he was prevailed upon to reply to a letter asking for his views on an approaching Presidential election. Lord Sackville's views were indiscreetly given to the world by the person to whom they were communicated, with the result that there was a storm of indignation, and Lord Sackville was asked to resign.

KNOLE HALL.

Knole Hall, Lord Sackville's residence near Sevenoaks, was originally one of the sixteen palaces possessed by the See of Canterbury, and is one of the most picturesquely situated mansions in the country. It contains many valuable heirlooms, and is remarkable for the fact that it has no less than 365 bedrooms. Archbishop Warham entertained Henry VIII there, and King Edward stayed at Knole when he was Prince of Wales.

CLEMENCEAU'S ORATORY.

M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, whose Ministry recently escaped defeat on the vote for the State purchase of the Western Railway by the narrow margin of three, is one of Nature's gentlemen, a doctor by education, and by vocation a politician. In its Premier the French Chamber possesses something of a rarity. When he is on his feet, M. Clemenceau stands erect and motionless, absolutely devoid of the theatrical gesticulations so dear to the heart of many Frenchmen. The still unbending speaker must rely entirely on the force of his utterances to lend weight to his arguments; and this is exactly M. Clemenceau's state. No waving of arms, but brilliant periods hold his audience spellbound with admiration. No stamping of feet, but polished sentences and rounded phrases arrest the attention. No shouthing or storming, but smooth-flowing words, concise argument, ended with brilliant epigram, make for the beauty and charm of his oratorical gifts.

HIS READY WIT.

And M. Clemenceau possesses the ready wit which is the greatest gift of the politician in a moment of difficulty, as witness the awkward little dilemma in the Chamber of Deputies lately. He excluded the Anti-Militarists from the benefit of the Amnesty Bill, whereupon a deputy exclaimed: "Where is your consistency? Only three years ago you subscribed to pay the expenses of the Anti-Militarist Congress, and now you refuse them your favours." Clemenceau was unruffled. "Ah, yes; so I did," he said in a smooth tone. "That only proves how generous I am. Besides, I do not forget that I was on the list for double the amount subscribed by M. Loubet, the then President." The Chamber dissolved into laughter.

A DISTINGUISHED LITTERATEUR.

Dr. Edmund Gosse, the librarian at the House of Lords, whose only son was married last week to one of the greatest litterateurs of the day, and what he does not know about books is certainly not worth knowing. He is a writer of great distinction, his History of Modern English Literature having become a classic, while his "lives" of Jeremy Taylor, Dr. John Donne, and Sir Thomas Browne, have earned for him a world-wide reputation as a biographer. English lovers of Ibsen owe Dr. Gosse a world of thanks for having been one of the first to introduce the works of that famous dramatist to this country.

CRICKET IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Many years ago, Dr. Gosse was a transcriber in the British Museum, and he has some interesting reminiscences to tell of those early days. At that time things were not so well managed as they are now, and the junior assistants were put underground in ill-lighted rooms with a smell of dry rot that, says Dr. Gosse, "I shall remember to the end of my days." To while away the time the assistants used to play cricket against the door of the room in which sat the head of the printed-books department. One day, in the midst of a game, this gentleman bounded out and caught them. "But he was a very good-natured man," says Dr. Gosse, "and all he said was that he wished to goodness that I and my companions would play cricket when we knew that he was out at lunch."

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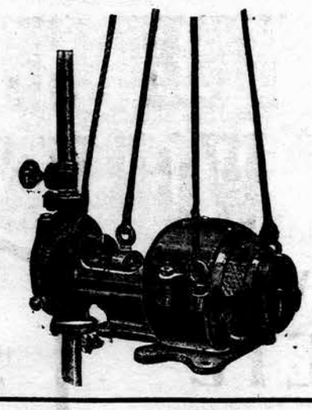

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